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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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FROM THE CRUCIBLE

INGOTS FORMED IN THE SOCIALIST WORKSHOP.

"Individuality" Demonstrated — "High Standard" and "Pauper Labor," Interesting Parallels — Buying up Conventions — Whom They Mean by "People."

If the hobnobber with the Bloody Czar and Strangler of Russian Liberty, who is now the Republican candidate for President, needed anything more to damn him in the eyes of the judicious, Roosevelt's praise of him as a man for whom "I have a peculiar feeling" should overflow the measure.

The claim set forth in the Republican national platform that the Republican party "has maintained the high standard of living of the wage earners of this country" should be published in parallel columns with the demand of the working class of New Zealand for a tariff that may protect them against the "pauper labor of America."

"The Modernists have not been named (in the Bulla against them) because, while its memory is very short, the ecclesiastical authority knows that many of those whom it persecuted have later on become canonized," writes Dr. Paul Sabatier in his recent brilliant essay on the new religious movement. Had he written a few weeks later than he did, Dr. Sabatier could have pointed his remark with the case of Joan of Arc. In 1431 persecuted and condemned to be burnt as a relapsed heretic by Pierre de Longueville, Abbot of the Holy Trinity of Fecamp; John Hulot de Chailion, Archdeacon of Evreux; James Guedon, of the Mendicant friars; John Lefevre, an Augustin monk; Maurice de Quenay, a priest and professor of theology; William Lehouche, a priest-doctor and reverend canon; William de Clari, Abbot of the Trinity of Mount St. Catherine; Bonnel, Abbot of Cormeilles; John Garin, Archdeacon of the French Vexin; Richard de Gronchet, canon; Peter Minier, bachelor of theology; John Lemaitre, Vicar and Inquisitor of the Faith; Nicholas Loyseleur, Canon of Rouen, and fifteen others of similar stripe;—after all this, the heroic Maid of Orleans is now to be canonized, if the process to be pushed by the Vatican itself reaches a successful issue.

"Individuality," such as capitalist society breeds the thing, was on exhibition, on the pillars of the Republican National Convention at the Wednesday session. The longest hurrah demonstration previously known at a political convention lasted 43 minutes. The record had to be broken. The Republican convention cheered Roosevelt's name and acted like a lunatic asylum that sprung a hawk for fully 47 minutes, and said Harry New, of the National Executive, while the racket was on: "It will last until turned off from Washington." Like chattel slavery, which brutalized the slaveholder while degrading the slave, capitalism breeds a nation of ryes, with an officialdom of dummies.

Judge Hough, who, addressing the graduates of the New York Law School, told them the profession was overcrowded and they should turn to some other trade, forgot to inform the youngsters what trade was not overcrowded. With the capitalist dog in the manger class that keeps natural and social opportunities locked to productive labor, what else but parasite avocations can develop?

Masterly was the cartoon published by the New York "American" the day after the nomination of Roosevelt's candidate. The piggy, porgy Trust magnates, with broad grins on their faces, troop out of the Chicago Convention, over which is the inscription: "Taft Nominated," and they shout: "Now, on to Denver!"

If the "American" would only preach as correctly as it paints!

There is nothing the matter with the nose of Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews of the University of Nebraska. He scents war between the United States and "Eastern Empires" in the Pacific Ocean. But there is a good deal the matter with the Chancellor's judgment. Such things should not be said at this season. At this season, with a Presidential campaign on, it is not tactful, exactly, to say things that tend to call the people's attention to the fact

that a national "bleeding" through foreign wars is the only remedy known to Usurpation to "ease the strain."

Rash would be the judgment that Senator Lodge is a gentleman unacquainted with the truth. When he said at the Republican convention that Socialism would inflict miseries and evils upon the people, he meant what he said. The "people," to the class of the Lodges, is the Lodge class, and only they. The vast majority of the population of the land, who do the nation's work, count no more as "people" than the dry horses and draft oxen that are harnessed to implements of work. What greater misery and what greater evil to the Lodge class than to have to cease sponging and have to begin working!

Among the distinguished visitors at the opening of the Republican national convention was Mrs. Longworth, the President's genial daughter who deliberately placed "with mathematical precision" a tack on a seat in the visitors' gallery of the House of Representatives, and enjoyed intensely the experience of an aged gentleman who sat down on the tack. The convention should vote the lady a coat-of-arms having a tack on gules over a polecat rampant.

With a shudder it was noticed at the Republican national convention that Harry S. New, Chairman of the National Committee, gave thirteen taps as he rapped the convention to order. "Great Scott, he has hit the table just thirteen times!" exclaimed a delegate who had carefully counted the number of times the gavel fell, and the announcement created a panic among all who heard the remark. Conscience makes cowards of us all, and cowardice is reflected in superstition. Well may the Republicans give signs of superstition.

The day after Taft's nomination the "Times" presented the aspect of a chicken without a head. Look at the organ of "Dummy Directors" putting its foot into its own mouth whenever it turned, in one and the same issue:

Our good faith and the authenticity of the platform are sufficiently attested by the fact that, as adopted by the Convention, only very few and slight verbal changes were made, except in the anti-injunction plank, which was materially changed Wednesday night.

James S. Sherman, the Republican nominee for Vice-President, is known, outside of Congress, only as the man whom Harriman virtually kicked down stairs when approached by him, as Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, for a campaign contribution in 1906, as a consequence of which kick the secret was disclosed that Harriman had contributed \$260,000 to the Roosevelt campaign two years previous.

What's that? "Heavy decline in 'stocks' immediately after Taft's nomination? Is the market 'beared' by the President's appointee? Or has the market simply 'settled down' to nature, after being 'buled' above panic figures to increase the chances of the President's appointee's being nominated? Whichever way, the conduct of the market echoes the funeral dirge of the thirteen raps with which Chairman Harry New called the Republican Convention to order.

Almost any biography of the late lamented Jay Gould is good reading at this season when the injunction vestige of ancient despotism is on the tapis. There was an episode in Gould's early career when he and the old alleged Commodore Vanderbilt pelted each other with injunctions, Court granting injunction against Court—each Court acting as the plain gaffer of its respective master Gould or Vanderbilt.

The St. Paul, Minn., "New Cathedral Bulletin" for this month reads like passages from Jeremiah. "The world of man, without God and Christ, is around us," it says; "its fruitage speaks too plainly. It affrights us by its vices. The ruin of personal morals, the disruption of the family, the sapping of the foundations of the social edifice, are the

Across Lots to Mexico

A convention, extensively packed with office-holders, even from the North but especially from the South, has nominated William Howard Taft of Ohio as the Republican candidate for President.

Since before the winter's snows had melted, the President's orders went out to his party—Taft or Me. And he continued his unperturbed course. Sixteen years ago a shock went through the land at the large number of civil service placemen at the Minneapolis convention that re-nominated Harrison. The Minneapolis convention pales before the Roosevelt product—the Chicago convention.

No pretence was made from the White House. Orders were issued, with the knowledge that they had to be obeyed. Even the platform was dictated. Nothing was left for the convention but to register the decrees from Washington.

Before the convention had actually organized; before the Committee on Resolutions was appointed; before this committee had chosen its sub-and-acting committee—before any of these preliminaries had taken place, the platform was published in the New York "Times," and thence telegraphed to the country. The Committee got the platform from the news boys in Chicago; the delegates got it as soon as the committee.

This is traveling across lots to Mexico. Mexican is the style of the President dictating his successor. The first nominee for the presidency, dictated from the White House, is the Republican nominee for President in the year 1908.

Mexican is the style of not caring even for appearances. Diaz orders—the rest obey.

We are traveling fast.

But why wonder? Capitalist concentration has reached the point of auto-cracy. The Administration to which the Constitution is there simply to be evaded is above all considerations, except that of perpetuating "its policies."

The manner in which Taft was nominated is the boldest step yet taken to disfranchise the working class. It is the old Roman Empire style of an Emperor "adopting" his successor. Who knows what further revelations are in store for the campaign!

Let the revelations be what they may, and the worse they are, then, all the stronger reason—the hour calls upon every Socialist Labor Party man to stand at his post, to spread the Party's propaganda, to enlighten the workers upon the great work at hand.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

Aside from the work of propaganda that is done by the members of the Socialist Labor Party, there is much that can be accomplished by readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE who are in sympathy with the Party and its work. Such friends can render invaluable assistance in helping build a powerful minority of working class voters by spreading the WEEKLY PEOPLE among their friends.

In time, to men who know and have the will, it is in their power to turn a minority into a majority. We ask of all our readers, who are in sympathy with the Movement, that they help us build for the Socialist Republic by sending at least one new reader to the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

The Social Revolution must be preceded by a mental revolution in the working class mind. Hasten the mental revolution by spreading the propaganda.

The WEEKLY PEOPLE, 28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.

LONDON LETTER

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF TENANTS BY "NOBLE" LADY.

Crowds People into Small Corner of Her Domain and Refuses to Rent Land to Needy Cottagers—Men Forced by Dire Necessity Squatted on Lands and Were Thrown into Prison—Relieved Upon Getting Justice But Found It Was a Machine for Their Further Oppression.

London, June 7.—The case of the so-called Vatersay raiders, which has taken up considerable of the public attention, has been ended by the passing of sentence to two months' imprisonment upon each of the ten "raiders," for contempt of court. The case is of interest to the Socialist for the reason that it shows the survival of semi-feudal notions on the Island of Vatersay, in the Outer Hebrides.

Lady Gordon Cathcart, proprietrix of the estates of Barra, and other estates in Invernesshire is one of those landlords entirely indifferent to the welfare of her tenants, crowding them together and exacting the last farthing. For twenty-five years cottars and fishermen have been sending petitions to her ladyship praying to be granted land for which they were willing to pay rent. Her ladyship ignored all petitions, although supported by the Parish Council and the County Council.

In April, 1907, the noble lady obtained interdict against a number of Barra fishermen trespassing on the farm of Vatersay, and from erecting on the island sheds and other buildings. Recently she complained to the court that in spite of the interdict, the trespassers had continued in possession of the land. Answers were lodged in behalf of the fishermen, in which it was admitted that they had taken possession of the land, but explained that dire necessity had driven them to it, and that while they had no desire to disregard the authority of the court they were compelled to remain where they were.

On the 11th of March the court ordered the fishermen to appear at the bar in Edinburgh, on May 19th. They failed to appear, counsel stating that the men could not pay steamer and railway fares. Counsel for Lady Gordon Cathcart informed the Judges that the lack of money need not keep the men from coming as her ladyship would find the money. The case was then adjourned until June 2nd. The simple fishermen, relying on the justice of their cause,

accepted the conditions and journeyed to Edinburgh and to jail.

The case excited much interest, and, to the great surprise of the islanders, a large crowd greeted their arrival at the station, and the court-room could not contain those desiring to attend.

The ten respondents occupied a seat in front. The respectable appearance of the bronzed and hardy fishermen excited comment. Mr. Scott Dickson, K. C., for Lady Cathcart, referred to the circumstances under which the squatters had committed a breach of the interdict pronounced by the Court. Notwithstanding their statement that their conduct was not due to any disrespect to the authority of the Court, he said the respondents had continued to illegally occupy the land in breach of the interdict. He understood that they meant to maintain that position.

Mr. Dewar, in making a plea for the respondents, who admitted that they had "broken" the law, said that the cottar class had grown as time went on, and the district had become congested and extremely unhealthy. He had looked through the reports of the sanitary inspector, and with regard to the homes of these people the inspector said: "The ground is moist, impure, and insanitary, giving rise to disease. The water is as a rule procured from shallow surface wells, mere depressions, often contaminated. There is no drainage of any kind, and the result of that environment is that they have epidemics from time to time." The last epidemic was typhoid fever. There was also an outbreak of scarlet fever, and such outbreaks were worse there than in the south, because these people were primitive in their habits, and very much afraid of fever. The moment it broke out, none of the community would go near the infected house. There were ten respondents. The households of every one had been visited at one time or another by these fevers. They had lost several relatives by them, a father and a mother sometimes, a sister, a son or a daughter. In this connection Mr. Dewar proceeded to relate the experience of one of the respondents, Hector McPhee, from Mingalay. He was fishing at Peterhead when fever broke out in his house. In it there were an old father and mother, a daughter sixteen years of age, and four younger children. The father and mother died. No one would go near the infected house. Coffins were placed at a distance from the door. They were dragged in by the young girl, who placed the deceased in them, and dragged them out again. He did not say that these facts were known to the complainant. But nevertheless she was the proprietor of that estate. These men were, after all, her tenants, and she had some responsibility. These were some of the circumstances

which drove them to exasperation and which had driven them there.

There was another fact which was to be kept in view, and it was this: that not only among these respondents, but everywhere in the Highlands, there was the belief that any man who could cultivate a few acres of land had the natural right to do so on paying a fair rent. That was not a plea which could be maintained in law, but it was one of the circumstances to be taken into account in order that the point of view of these people might be understood. That was a common belief in the Highlands, and although there was no place for it in our system of jurisprudence, the best landlords, the resident landlords, had always recognized it, and on the estates where it was recognized there had never been trouble of this kind. What was more, the Legislature had recognized that principle, at least to some extent. The Crofters Act was founded on the principle that the occupier of a small farm had the right to remain there, and have a fair rent fixed.

Mr. Dewar concluded by saying that one did not know what terms would be considered reasonable, but that those circumstances afforded a pungent criticism of the management of that estate, and let a flood of light in on the conditions under which these people had to live. Again, he said they had broken the law. He did not plead for exceptional leniency; the respondents did not desire him to plead for that. They were perfectly satisfied that whatever their Lordships did would be best and right, and as lenient as circumstances would permit. But they were most anxious that their Lordships should know, and also that their fellow-citizens should know, that they were not, as had been represented, lawless and unprincipled men. They had been driven by a social system they did not understand and by circumstances they were powerless to control into this disobedience. Their disobedience was not due to disrespect. It was due entirely to their environment. Finally, the respondents asked him to express the hope that those who could make a reform in the law would take note of what they had to suffer, and might, if possible, so alter the law that they might have the opportunity which they earnestly desired of becoming once more peaceable and law-abiding citizens.

There was loud applause when Mr. Dewar resumed his seat, but it was at once suppressed, the Lord Justice-Clerk stating that such conduct was most unseemly in a court of justice.

Their Lordships retired for consultation, and on returning the Lord Justice-Clerk said the Court regretted that they had no assurance that the admittedly illegal conduct on the part of the respondents would be discontinued. It was right that they should be warned that if the disobedience was renewed after the sentence about to be imposed was completed, that case could not be dealt with as it was being dealt with now. Sentence of two months' imprisonment on each man was imposed. The men received the intimation in Geleic of their sentence with great complacency. They were shortly after driven to the Caltan Jail, being loudly cheered by a large crowd as they drove off.

"BLOWED" DOGS TO ICE CREAM.

But Manager of Store Couldn't Stand Shock, and Stopped It.

Newport, R. I., June 21.—The hour was 12:30 yesterday. The store was one of the largest and best appointed in Newport.

A carriage drove up and a richly gowned woman and two high bred dogs, pets with red ribbons and gilt collars about their necks, alighted. After making several purchases the woman ordered fancy ice cream in china plates for her pets and placed them at their disposal.

The manager in a very pleasant manner said to her while he removed the plates and cream:

"Madam, this cannot be allowed." The woman grew scarlet, and answered: "Well, it's an outrage. I shall never enter this store again," and whipping her skirts about her, took the dogs in her arms, entered the carriage and drove off.

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CLEVELAND STRIKE

MEN STILL OUT, BUT TRAFFIC RESUMED.

Company Now Watching Move of Strikers to Have Voters Decide on "Holding Plan" — Johnsonites Are Asked to Make Good Their Claims Favoring Referendums — "Smiling Tom" Hedging.

Cleveland, O., June 13.—The street car strike is still on, that is, the men consider themselves strikers, although to all appearances traffic is now normal and cars are run uninterruptedly.

The street car company no longer worries about the strike; it is now concerned about the referendum the strikers are fighting to have the voters take, as to whether the people want the so-called holding plan or not.

A law passed by the last legislature known as the Schmidt law, permits a percentage of the voters in a locality where a franchise has been given, to present a petition containing thereon names of qualified voters, to the Council, same to order a referendum on the franchise grant. Such a petition has been presented by the former Con-con employees, at the behest and at the suggestion of the Con-con attorneys. It is the last card the Con-con has to play in this game with Johnson and his cohorts.

There is a sting of irony in this last move. The Democratic Party, in its state platform makes special mention of the initiative and referendum. The party in Ohio was accused by Nicholas Klein, Socialist Party member of Cincinnati, of stealing the Socialist Party platform of two years ago. A comparison of the two documents proves Klein's contention. The Democrats went the Socialist party people one better, just as the intolerant S. L. P. prophesied. The S. P.ers put the referendum in their platform; the Rep-Dem reformers put it on the statute books. "Smiling Tom" Johnson, be it known, wrote the Dem's platform containing a referendum plank. The irony bites into the soul of Johnsonites, when they are asked to be the partakers of the first dose of referendum medicine. The insincerity of this paladin of justice and fair play is again manifest. Moreover, the antics of the Johnson machine put it on a level with Tammany Hall, New York.

Instead of approving of the action of the petitioners, which would be in keeping with the protestations of the Democratic party, Tom Johnson is throwing every possible obstacle in the path of the referendum.

A corps of clerks and stenographers are carefully scrutinizing the petition lists. Postals are being sent to signers asking if their signatures were lawfully acquired. The whole expense will be born by the city.

The papers which were throwing bouquets at Johnson a short while back, are now taking him to task for his insincerity. Tom, smiling no longer, but visibly perturbed, asserts that the requisite percentage of voters have not been secured and that there will be no referendum. Politicians, like doctors, do not take their own medicine. The spectacle of Tom refusing his own prescribed remedy will, it is to be hoped, open the eyes of the voters hereabouts, to his insincerity.

Meantime, the poor dupes who went on strike are having their eyes opened to the beauties of pure and simpledom. A football, kicked about by the opposing factions, they are pretty well scared and this time Vice-President Behner of their national organization, stated the other day that further negotiations were out of the question, and that it was up to the men to return to work or stay out if they saw fit. He personally would advise neither one nor the other, so he said.

One strike benefit has been paid and the men, it is presumed, will stay out so long as the benefit is forthcoming. "The men getting five dollars a week strike benefit are better off than 'bucking' the extra list," one striker told the writer and I dare say it is true. Du Pont would shove them down to the foot of the list if any applied for work. Some of the fellows who have worked for the Con-con ten years or more would hardly relish

(Continued on page 6.)

Woman and the Socialist Movement

By OLIVE M. JOHNSON

[This essay is furnished by the Socialist Women of Greater New York, and is to be published by them in pamphlet form when complete.]

(CONTINUED.)

But for all that, even poor education is a step in advance of no education. Capitalism has in this as in many other respects proven itself a great equalizer. While the mass of students and scholars to-day are in learning far below the students and learned men of yesterday, they are however in knowledge and education infinitely above the mass of people, even the wealthy and economically favored people, of every previous stage of history. At the same time, while the supercilious lament the decline in the status of learning because of generalization and specialization, there can be no doubt that the world to-day has its ample quota of eminent scholars in every branch of learning, and that science, art and literature are on a higher plane than ever before.

Capitalism is a transition period to a higher status of society. Equality is a corollary of high development. By throwing the educational institutions open, on the one hand, to the working class, and on the other hand to both sexes alike, capitalism has fulfilled a great mission to the human race. Knowledge breeds thirst for knowledge. Thorough and sound education must follow poor and specialized education. Once the human race has learned enough to realize how infinitely little it really knows and how many grand and wonderful things there are to learn, then the greatest avenue to knowledge has been opened. Once the women have entered this avenue with equal opportunities with the men they will be quite sure to try to keep up the pace. In women of science and knowledge and determination the rising generation will find quite different educators and companions than in the supercilious, society-hunting, flighty and ignorantly egotistic women of to-day. The child will acquire almost as his birthright, principles of knowledge and science and rules of health that to-day are difficult to inculcate even in the best of people.

Once such people are on the earth there is little room for slavery and oppression! Freedom and equality of all humanity, must at last prevail!

"THE SERVANT PROBLEM."

It is scarcely possible to expostulate on woman's troubles and tribulations without stumbling upon this much disputed ground. Of all the worries of the society-woman, the problem of controlling her menials is probably a little the worst. The lackeys, that is, the genuine hangers-on of plutocracy, constitute at the present time a large class of people. The more riotous the society life of plutocracy becomes the larger grows the army that they draw in their wake. The train must needs be long to make a splendid show, equal or over and above, their society rivals. They keep whole sets of retinues for mountain homes, seaside homes and city homes, homes in the south and homes in the north. Some fit out whole floating palaces and make cruises around the world, waited on and bowed to at every turn. Some have nurses for their poodles and junkies that take them for an airing.

These places with the rich are desirable refuges for men and women who can curb their entire individuality and become mere mummies and lickspittles. There is no indignity to which the typical junky will not stoop. Often, however, the servant gets the mastery over the master. They are the go-betweens in dissimulations and secret adventures. If these are to remain secret the servant must be bought. But one that can be bought for silence can also be bought to talk. Thus these inevitable evils to a useless and corrupt class become the scourge and menace of their good master or mistress, who often becomes entirely tyrannized by them. In most of the great scandals the servant plays a formidable part as a witness. But it depends on which side can buy, whether he is silent or talks. The rumors and small gossip that are always afloat concerning various society people mostly come through the servants' hall. There is no doubt that society ardently wishes that we still lived in the age when the servant class could be reduced to dumb mutes and eunuchs.

The lackey class furnishes no field for Socialist propaganda. They are hangers-on of the rich and are as a rule ardent upholders of the system that furnishes them with a parasite upon whom they in turn prey. The richer and the more lavish and extravagant the master class the better are the pickings that fall to the lackey. They therefore stand firmly by the rich in all their folly and extravagance. They hate the industrial proletariat by nature and instinct as opponents of the class that furnishes them with their lazy good-for-nothing lives. In turn they are most heartily despised by the industrial proletariat. Lackey and junky have become terms of actual contempt.

Of all the subjects of discussion in the middle class woman's club, this one of the servant has probably been the most difficult to solve. They have lost all patience with the factory and store. It has taken the girls away from the domestic service and made them too "proud" and "independent" to be domineered over by an overbearing mistress. Girls nowadays do not care much to give up their evenings and Sundays and don't want to ask anybody when they can go or when they shall return when the work is once done. In short, it is the employment of women in the factory that has created this ticklish servant problem.

The middle class loves to ape the manners of the plutocracy. They cannot, of course, come up to it on account of the expense. But they will imitate as near as they can. The modern servant is a great obstacle in their way. They have not the wealth with which to buy obedience, cringing and crawling. The servile servant somehow manages sooner or later to get into the family of the rich. The independent servant is a holy terror to the middle class woman. If she is no good the house is turned topsy-turvy. If she is worth while keeping she becomes almost a household tyrant that can neither be domineered or dogged around. Girls are not kept in mid-

dle class homes to strut and funky around. Their serving is no sinecure. They are there to work, they "are hired for it" and expect it. But being able and willing to work they stand not much of a lady's funny work. As a rule they are as ready to go as they were to come, and if they cannot get suitable servant work they look to the factory for employment. I have known of girls who quit their service because it was demanded of them to wear silly little caps on their heads such as no civilized person would put on. I have personally known a girl who left a splendid position as nurse of two little girls and took much harder and more disagreeable work because the mistress, who had very plutocratic notions, demanded that she should wear an apron on the street. She had never dressed that way and refused, insisting that her clothing was her own business, and so they parted. This girl was a refined, educated girl with the finest faculty for entertaining children. As a psychological study we took special pains to become acquainted with her successor and found her to be a coarse-grained, ignorant, foul-mouthed, slovenly girl, the mere association with whom would ruin any child. But she wore an apron and would have worn six to satisfy the mistress for whom she smirked and cringed to her face and roundly abused to her back.

Outside of the lackey and junky, problems which remain for the rich to settle as best they can, the servant problem is being absorbed into the general industrial problem. The middle class home has very much a tendency to disappear. The apartment house and family hotel are taking its place. The "impudence" of the modern servant has much to do to hasten the course. That is proven again by the fact that this tendency is much less in evidence on the Pacific Coast where servile Japanese and Chinese servants can be had than in the East, where most the servants are Irish, German or Scandinavian girls who become much too quickly Americanized and will look for other work if the service does not suit.

Many of the old time servants' tasks have become real industrial pursuits. The cook, the waiter, the porter, the cabman, the barber and even the bootblack are industrial proletarians. The "servant problem" therefore does not concern the Socialist. It will take care of itself in the happy course of social evolution.

MURDEROUS SOCIETY.

In investigating the condition of woman there is one phenomenon that is striking and becomes more so as it is peculiar to modern society; that is, the growing frequency of the female cripple. We do not here have reference to the cripple by birth or from illness, but the industrial cripple, the otherwise healthy and able person maimed at her work. In a general way, the great recklessness of modern society as to its expenditure of human life on the industrial field has been referred to. But for that matter, human society has always been lavish in the expenditure of human life, if not upon one battlefield surely upon another. The marvel may well be that there are any human beings left to tell the tale of destruction, so vigorous have they been about it.

But in every previous society man has fought to protect the women and children of his own class or nation. On the industrial battle field, however, there is no protection afforded anybody. The strong cannot shield the weak. It is rather a scramble of all against all in a helpless jungle. Women have to take their share of the danger equally with men and often perish on the field. Whole factories have been blown up by combustible oils and gases and the corpses of women have been mingled with those of men. Dangerous inflammations have broken out in workshops and both men and women have perished together or have jumped from upper stories together only to be maimed for life or killed.

Writers from the southern cotton mill districts tell us that it is a common thing to see little children with their fingers and often their whole hands cut off. Women get arms and legs cut off by machinery of late with shocking frequency in every industrial state. The poets sing pretty airs to woman's finest adornment, her crown of luxuriant hair and the "equality" woman who cut it off to be like man did not stay in style very long and was never popular. But this very adornment has caused many women the most fearful torture. It has caught in the machine at which they were working and they have been scalped as clean as if the most skilful redskin had done it with his knife. These cases are becoming common. Within the last few weeks five such cases have been reported in the papers that have come to my individual notice—three in the east, one in the middle west and one on the Pacific coast. Women's clothing also furnishes a particular source of danger. Many are the unfortunates whose dresses have been caught in the machinery and who have thus been hurled to an instantaneous death. While we scarcely would fall in line with the advocates of the bloomers as the only sure road to the millennium, we do unhesitatingly pronounce it criminal not to have proper safety appliances where women have to work in danger of such shocking deaths.

But as thousands upon thousands have gone under in humanity's onward course and thousands upon thousands have been sacrificed upon the altar of progress, so these women are the sacrificed victims on the altar of a woman's broader life and approaching emancipation.

Woman's economic emancipation is necessary to her social and general emancipation. The road to economic emancipation leads through the factory. The old had to be entirely broken up to give room for the new. But in the process of transition, thousands are ground down with excessive toil, thousands suffer misery and degradation, others are maimed and murdered; but above all there is one bright star, the star of the emancipation of the human race from all forms of slavery.

UPWARD AND DOWNWARD TENDENCIES.

In the process of evolution in our age there are at work two

decided tendencies, an upward and a downward one. Capitalist society discards yearly thousands of unfortunates from the real race of life. The slums grow apace. Women and men equally are the recruits for the slums. To the slums belong not only the unfortunates that live by begging, petty stealing, and other immoral practices. To them belong the whole useless degraded hanging-on element in society. The female sex furnishes the tremendous army of professional prostitutes, and there are those in lace, silk and diamonds as well as in rags and tatters. Thieves, frauds, confidence men, horse racers, professional gamblers, and every other kind of fraud and "sport" are recruited from both sexes alike.

These are society's offshoots. It is a large class that may have to be reckoned with in time of social disturbances. They always swing to the side of the rich, from whose crumbs they live. In Russia to-day they are furnishing the reaction's "Black Hundred," the scourge of the revolutionary movement and the dread of the working class. They furnish no field for Socialist propaganda. They are themselves beyond redress and have no future generation for which to hope and work.

Even among the workers proper, those that remain within the realms of usefulness, there are downward tendencies. The intense and brainstraining work in the factory degrades the worker to a mere drudge. There remains no interest or incentive beyond work, eat and sleep. The men often drown their misery in drink. Who can blame them when one is really fair about it! Sometimes the women do the same, but then they are dangerously near the brink of the slums. Oftener they become crabbed, stunted, reckless of personal appearances, narrow and peevish. The moral atmosphere in the factory is so polluted that both in word and deed the girls often hover on the brink of slum life. The thing that Roosevelt has designated as race-suicide has a most deteriorating influence on the womanly virtues of the women of to-day. Innocence, love, and virtue fall before it. Kindness, sympathy and motherly love are blunted. But it is on the increase, and the most strenuous presidential exertion cannot stop it. It is born in capitalist society from the uncertainty of a livelihood and the corresponding decline of healthy, happy, prosperous family life.

But the entire picture of modern society is not dark. It has some very bright spots indeed. There be those, mostly of the intellectual class or those that live by taking advantage of the ignorance of the workers, who declaim on the ignorance and stupidity of the workers and say that nothing can ever be done with them. These people are either dishonest or do not in the least comprehend the spirit of the working class.

It cannot be too carefully born in mind what the working class is—that it has been an enslaved class since the day man evolved out of barbarism. We bear on our backs as our birthright the marks of ages of slavery and servitude. For centuries the oppressed class has been whipped into submission. The most progressive, those that have ever dared to rebel, have been ruthlessly murdered. The tale is the same from the first uprising of slaves to the Paris Commune, Red Sunday or the Idaho and Colorado Bull Pens.

But in spite of all it has suffered, the working class to-day is educating itself the world over and is organizing for its emancipation. There are decided upward tendencies at work. The general and common education of both sexes has already been treated. The demand for an eight hour day is growing. With an eight hour day there is always some time for leisure and improvement. The right of the workers to organize is to-day at least morally conceded, however much it is contested in fact. The free association of boys and girls, men and women is probably one of the most uplifting tendencies. It creates a good natured rivalry that stimulates both sexes onward and it has the tendency to inspire each with what is good in the other.

On the whole we have great cause to rejoice at human progress. It has ever been only a small minority that led the human race onward and upward. That minority is proportionally ever so much larger to-day than ever before in history. Progress is far more general as it has penetrated all layers of society and is carrying with it its pro rata of the female sex that has been in the background throughout the ages.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

That so great and sudden economic changes and the corresponding changes in woman's position as took place with the introduction of capitalism should bring forth womanly abnormalities is not surprising. Some, drunk with their newly acquired freedom of action, were bound to make themselves ridiculous, over-bearing and domineering. They denounced all mankind and roundly upbraided man for what they termed his tyranny and oppression.

Artemus Ward, America's greatest humorist and satirist in the days of the breaking up of the old régime and the beginning of the new, has turned his pen to caricature the "Woman's Rightsist," as he caricatured and upbraided every sham and upstart in society. As "a wandering showman" he frequently runs across her and once when he has had an exceptionally hard tilt with numbers of the "Bumkumville Female Moral Reformin' & Wimin's Rite's Associashun" he exclaims: "O, woman, woman! you are a angle when you behave yourself; but when you take off your proper apparel & (mettaylorically speakin')—get into pantyloons—when you desert your firesides, & with your heds full of wimin's rites noshuns go round like roarin' lyons, seeking whom you may devour somebuddy—in short, when you undertake to play the man, you play the devil and air an emfatic noosance."

For some time this sort of a woman was very much in evidence. Woman imagined herself trampled upon and abused by man, but invariably when this sort of woman's rights were sifted down, they were inspired by a desire to rule and domineer, themselves. Some went so far as to deck themselves out in most ridiculous costumes, oftenest in imitation of man which went to prove that what they most desired was the place of him whom their envy caused them to abuse.

Not to quote against this woman only the man satirist I quote here also upon the same subject one of the foremost intellectual women of our day, the great actress Olga Nethersole, who says: "I do not sympathize with such of my sex—alas, far too many of us—who selfishly enshroud themselves

in a self-pitying cloak of martyrdom and who, by some strange hallucination, imagine the whole world is arrayed against them. For them I entertain nothing but pity. They are invalids, mentally, morally and physically. Thank God, each succeeding generation sees fewer of these undesirables who seem to have been born to make their own and their friends' lives unhappy. They live paradoxically, for they are happiest when most unhappy."

In the progress of evolution the female has been the unfortunate sex. Woman has been selected for faculties good for the community, the nation and the general advance of the race in the struggle for existence, but which at the same time happened to be less in her favor as an individual being. In class society she has been additionally held back by property laws and sexual degradation. But for all that there is not the woman alive, unless she is utterly blinded by prejudices, who will not admit that woman's best friend is man and that her worst enemy is woman herself. Every man admires, and enjoys the society of the intellectual, progressive woman. The average woman, however, holds herself aloof from man's talk, man's views, man's interests and man's society in the full and broad and intellectual sense. If man treats woman as half a child and engages with her in petty, senseless tattle that he never would use among men, it is because woman herself invites it and would be infinitely bored by broad, healthy, vigorous "man talk" on the topics of the day or the interests of the world. It does not take the broad-minded man very many minutes to detect the broad-minded woman who has an interest in, and an understanding of, the world and its topics of interest.

The woman can never reach the level upon which man stands by making a row upon him. It will take vigorous work, unlimited patience, resistless endurance, and the healthy influence of several generations of energetic, educated, broad-minded mothers.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

The so-called woman question has, during the last years, boiled down almost entirely to a question of the ballot, the right of equal suffrage for man and woman. As a question of moral right, justice and equality, who but the most pig-headed can have any opposition to woman suffrage? She is part of society, she suffers keenly by its wrongs and she is, or ought to be, deeply interested in its progress. But politics and State rule came into the world with class society and its repression of woman. What is more natural, then, than that woman as a whole should share the fate of the oppressed classes and be prevented from partaking in the political deliberations of the privileged class?

At the present time it is not worth the while of the progressive, at least not of the Socialist, woman, to go one step out of her way to procure the ballot. The struggle to-day is a class struggle. The reforms that might be procured by use of the ballot are insignificant and could only serve to patch up existing society. We Socialists don't want it patched. As far as the ballot is and can be used to abolish the present system, let whosoever has it, use it. The working class is anyhow the immense majority of the population and is more than sufficient numerically to vote out present society when they are educated to do so. The great political battle of the working class is a battle of education. It is carried on with speech and with pen, and in this campaign the capable woman takes her place regardless of capitalistic laws, or of class society's restriction of the ballot.

In a Socialist society the question solves itself. The administration there will have for its aim the direction of industry, of production, and distribution, of education, enjoyment, and health, and will and must be carried out through these various branches. As woman partakes in all these branches of work she will unquestionably assume her part in the administration of them. She will assume this work naturally as her right and duty without either grant or favor.

As a peculiar manifestation of the manner in which progress works it cannot fail to be noted in this connection that it is under the most tyrannic government in the civilized world, in the Czar's domain, over in little Finland, that the women to-day stand out conspicuously with the highest political rights both as to the use of the suffrage and as to actually having been elected to the nation's highest legislative body. There we hail it indeed as progress and cheer it as one of woman's greatest accomplishments of the ages. It is progress indeed over there, as it greatly increases the vote of the oppressed class and the political forces opposed to autocracy. That country is not as yet ready for the Socialist revolution. Every reform lessens the powers of the Czar and the powers of the State. The spirit with which these Finnish women enter into this work is a glorious sign of woman's progress.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

MARX ON MALLOCK

Facts vs. Fiction

By DANIEL DE LEON.

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SOME HISTORY OF THE SCHENECTADY LABOR MOVEMENT

BY THE PRESS COMMITTEE, SECTION SCHENECTADY, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

(Continued.)

Of course, such action would have resulted in a lockout, unless all the other plants of the General Electric Works and of the other electrical concerns were also thoroughly organized into the I. W. W. But propositions which led in that direction were always turned down by the pure and simple element with the argument that the plant in Schenectady be organized first, and when the organization was strong enough, to go ahead and organize the other plants.

When action was finally taken to begin the organization in other plants, Sherman's Executive Board was called upon, but never made an attempt to organize, although five hundred dollars were sent out on an average per month for at least eight months from Schenectady to the office of the Metal and Machinery Department. When the organization in Schenectady sent out calls upon all the workers working in the electrical industry to organize into the I. W. W. and act as a unit, there was no response. So the organization rapidly grew in Schenectady, while nothing was done in other places.

Now the General Electric Company, like other large industrial concerns, has plants in different parts of the country, so as to beat down the workers of one locality with those of another. In order, therefore, that the workers be successful in their struggles against their economic masters, it is necessary that they be organized into one national, or even international industrial union. This is absolutely necessary, else the organization can be shattered as soon as it becomes aggressive.

Undermining the Order.

The workers of Schenectady were aggressive, and no doubt were the means of greatly reducing the profits of the company. But it was not necessary for the company to remove the work to other plants, although it threatened to do so. All that it had to do was to set its benches to work to cause disruption. The A. F. of L. fakirs had tried hard, but their action brought about opposite results. So the organization had to be attacked from within.

Charles W. Noonan was elected an Executive Board member of the Metal and Machinery Department. When the Board was in session, instead of doing or proposing some constructive work whereby the workers in the electrical industry could be organized and brought together, he did the dirty work of the fakirs, which they themselves did not dare to do; ousted Paul Schweinley from the Metal and Machinery Department Executive Board, for doing the very thing the I. W. W. men of Schenectady stood for. This was that all locals should send delegates to the convention, it being held by the Schenectady men that the department was illegally organized.

Coming back from the meeting of the Executive Board, Noonan started his campaign against the S. L. P. men. "If the I. W. W. is disrupted, the S. L. P. will be to blame for it," he whispered into the ears of S. P. men and other active members of the I. W. W., whom in order to use and thoroughly prejudice against the S. L. P., he induced to join the Socialist party. In spite of all this the S. L. P. men gave no reason for any friction, and simply kept quiet. But their silence was regarded as a shrewd move on the part of "the past masters in underground methods," as the S. L. P. men were called. The rank and file were taught to believe that the S. L. P. men wanted to "do" them, and so, living up to the up-to-date "Christian" doctrine: "do others before you'll be done," they went out under the leadership of Charles W. Noonan to "do" the S. L. P.

At a meeting where some workers were organized, Noonan warned them to be careful of the radicals, lest the organization fall into their hands. He had much regard for the feelings of the company, as it was his policy to keep things out of the press which were antagonistic to the company's interests. He was very much wrought up at the time Local 34 elected a press committee to publish a statement in regard to the cransmen's trouble when the A. F. of L. cransmen went on strike against a "butter-in" who was a laborer, "promoted" to run a hand crane, and belonged to the I. W. W. It was just this statement which turned public sentiment against the A. F. of L. and helped to gain a substantial victory for the I. W. W. The cransmen's strike was one of the attempts of the A. F. of L. in conjunction with the G. E. Co., to cause disruption. It was only through the shrewdness of the revolutionists that a victory was gained for the I. W. W.

It was during this trouble that the second annual convention was in session. August Maichele, the delegate to the 1906. At that time there was no report as to the Western Federation of Miners withdrawing from the I. W. W. Maichele reported that the office of Presidency was abolished, also the Metal and Machinery Department, the proposing of the abolition of which was one of the instructions Maichele received. The actions of the convention did not suit Noonan, for, he said, there was a rough house there, the delegates had no consideration for the welfare of the I. W. W.; but not daring to openly defend Sherman and Kirkpatrick, he said both sides were to blame. He made the statement to one of the revolutionists whom he thought he had buttonholed: "The best thing the Schenectady men can do is to withdraw from the I. W. W. and start a new movement." He was answered: "If the Schenectady men withdraw and start anew again they will have to come together with the I. W. W. What is the use of withdrawing?"

Noonan replied: "If Schenectady withdraws, and the Western Federation of Miners withdraws, there will be nothing left of the I. W. W."

This scheme was hatched out in Chicago, no doubt at the time Charles W. Noonan was on the junketing trip, for he knew on October 3rd already that the Western Federation of Miners would withdraw. A mass meeting, which was arranged to hear the report of the delegate, was turned into a mud-slinging match against the S. L. P. men and Daniel De Leon, by Charles W. Noonan and others. A motion to endorse the action of the delegates and the convention was tabled on the proposition of one of Noonan's lieutenants. But Local 34, being the largest local, simply took the bull by the horns, flatfootedly came out endorsing the convention in its entirety, regardless of what other locals would do, and elected a committee to see the other unions and call upon them to do the same. Several locals, embracing about 2,000 members, subsequently endorsed the convention.

But one thing that Local 34 and the revolutionists neglected to do was to immediately carry out the mandates of the convention. If that would have been done, all the rag-chewing and wind-jamming matches, causing personal hatred and friction, would have been avoided, and the I. W. W. would have remained intact. Simply endorsing the convention and not carrying out its mandate, left the old form of organization as it had been, which now became a powerful means of destruction in the hands of the reactionaries under the leadership of Noonan.

The legislative body was the Industrial Council, to which every local, regardless of membership, sent five delegates. Local 34, with 700 members, having five delegates, and Local 28, with 50 members, also having five delegates. The combined A. F. of L. reactionary locals totaled barely a membership as large as Local 34, still they had six times as many votes in the council; and so every proposition to bring the organization on a sound basis was blocked. Local 34, once stepping on "illegal" grounds, that is, endorsing the convention in spite of the council, should have gone immediately further, so that the reactionists could not have a chance to do their work. But the advice was taken, "Let things run their course, the workers must organize, and finally endorse the I. W. W. convention. Give Noonan rope enough and he'll hang himself." Things were left to run their course, and they led us into the ditch. Charles W. Noonan was given rope enough and the revolutionists were hung, including the advisers, who learned a lesson.

(To be Continued.)

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STOCK MANIPULATION

U. S. STEEL BIGGEST CASE ON RECORD.

Not long ago a correspondent of the Daily and Weekly People wanted to be informed as to stock manipulation. Here is the biggest case on record. It is the one of the United States Steel Corporation, whose shares are dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange.

I use the Steel corporation because, while other illustrations might be utilized, it will serve for all of them.

When in 1901 the steel companies of the country were in the throes of a big rate war, it dawned upon Andrew Carnegie, Judge Elbert H. Gary, John W. Gates, Isaac L. Elwood, Charles M. Schwab, and a few other prominent steel magnates, that they were playing a game that soon would lead their respective concerns into bankruptcy, and so they sent a committee to John Pierpont Morgan to have him organize them into a combine. Morgan, as every one knows, accepted the task. What followed is of vast interest to the Socialists of the land. It throws a splendid picture on the canvas of industrial conditions and more strongly does it show what happened to the middle class in the United States.

Morgan, having the corporation organized with over a billion capital, had to set about getting the common and preferred stock into the hands of the public. The bonds, the first lien on the property, were taken by Andrew Carnegie, Morgan, Schwab, Elwood and other big steel magnates. The preferred stock is a lien on all the properties of the combine, and can be likened to a second mortgage. The common stock is as its name implies (very common). But, seriously, it is like a third lien on the property and in many instances the shares are thrown in as a bonus to stimulate the promoters getting rid of the preferred issue, which they own. Morgan took his big commission, running well in the millions in common stock. The bonds he purchased. Now, with Morgan and his friends loaded up with the common shares of the corporation, a way had to be found to get rid of it.

They hit upon a plan and hired James R. Keene, the astute manipulator, to "put it into execution. And right here a line as to who is James R. Keene is in order. He is the owner of the greatest race horses in this country, including Collin and Celt, and besides being the ablest genius in his line that Wall Street ever looked at, is a wonderful judge of industrial conditions.

All of this is in my opinion necessary, for when we discuss a proposition we should know all of the factors in it, and it is for this reason that I say as much about Keene as I have.

Morgan gave Keene full control, and here is how the latter bilked the middle class and the Wall Street speculators. Thousands of both classes received blows from which they never will recover, and in the writer's years of experience in the financial district, he never saw so many robbed of their all.

Keene hired a hundred members of the Stock Exchange, at so much per day, and on account of the big job was practically able to make his own terms. The usual rate for dealing in 100 shares of stock is \$12.50 for buying and a like amount for selling. Keene got his business done, it is said, for \$1 a hundred shares, and every morning he would distribute orders for thousands of shares.

He issued what we term in Wall Street "matched orders," that is, A would buy from B one thousand shares, we shall say, at \$5, for that is about the price it was put out at, and every evening at the close of the transaction both brokers would wipe off their books the transaction—in other words, "forget it." No stock changed hands, and it was never intended that it should. Both brokers received \$1 for making a fake sale.

Now the game gets mighty interesting. The reporter on the floor of the Stock Exchange working for the Gould and Stock Telegraphic Company, which is controlled by George J. Gould and his sister Helen, makes an official report of the transaction referred to above and every stock ticker the country over grinds it out on the small roll of tape attached to the ticker.

That's what Keene and Morgan wanted—publicity. The operator sends it out on the ticker in good faith. He has no means to know whether it is a fake or not. Neither has the newspaper reporter employed by the big metropolitan newspapers. This does not exempt the Associated Press representative, who speaks to a vast number of journals throughout the country.

The papers are in the same position to-day. Many times have the reporters felt that a certain quotation was a swindle, but if they asked Mr. A. about it, he would answer in the negative and there it must rest. A Wall Street broker may know it is a fake sale, but if he were to tell he might as well sell his seat, because none of the big fellows like Morgan, Harrison, Ryan and Schiff will do business with such a man. And since this hand-ful control everything, brave indeed would be the broker that would take

So we see that the brokers hired for the occasion of incorporating in their daily and weekly market letters the tip to buy Steel shares at \$5, and sending this information throughout the country, thus catching first the small business man who has been forced out of the field by "aggravated finance," as it is sometimes called in Wall Street, and also the farmers of the country, who were heavy purchasers of the stock at top prices.

Now, Morgan, Carnegie, et al., let them have all they wanted in the neighborhood of \$5, and then they began to reverse their position. Instead of brokers being hired to "wash up," that is, faking transactions, put up prices, they were hired at this period to do the opposite.

And so the market letters of all of the prominent houses in Wall Street took on a different hue, scaring the poor common stockholders into parting with their holdings. And in 1904, after three years of a lying campaign, Morgan, aided by Keene, broke the price down to 3%, the lowest price on record.

How many of the middle class went down to utter bankruptcy will never be known, but in the opinion of well informed men in the financial district, there never was anything like it in the history of the country.

Morgan, when the shares touched the low figure, began to buy and got back at his own figure the stock thrown out to the "suckers" at \$5. To-day the shares are selling at \$8 and Morgan and his allies are said to be again working at the old game of doing the new generation of middle class people. To the Socialist it is a good thing, for the reason that the budding billionaire class have had and will again have their wings clipped. More strength to the clippers.

Claudius.

Jamaica, June 17.

MARX on MALLOCK Facts vs. Fiction

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EVIDENCE PROVING THE HUMBUG OF IMMEDIATE DEMANDS

Translated from the Socialistiche Arbeiter Zeitung.

"You folks of the S. L. P. are very well meaning, but you are too radical; you want Socialism all in a lump. Instead of helping the working class to get at least a slice of bread, since you cannot secure the whole loaf at once, you let them starve, and simply hold out hopes for the future to them. We of the S. P. are entirely different fellows. We go forward step by step, and endeavor to ease the lot of the workers under capitalism through proper reforms or immediate demands, as, for instance, legislation to protect life and limb, old age pensions, Initiative and referendum, etc. That is why our election results are greater."

This is about how our stepbrothers of the S. P. argue whenever they come in contact with revolutionary Socialists of the S. L. P. and discuss the movement.

A hundred times has the S. L. P. answered that not only would it accept a "slice," but even a "crumb" of the renowned loaf, to give the workers relief, provided the "crumb" was real bread. But the S. L. P. will absolutely refuse stone in lieu of bread.

And as long as the capitalist class is in full possession and control of political and economic power, every so-called "reform" must necessarily prove a stone. Finally, nothing remains for the workers but the much "denounced" holding out hope for the future, namely, the establishment of the Socialist Commonwealth. The S. L. P. has learned that it is impossible to sell the fur before the bear has been captured. In short, it has learned that society cannot be revolutionized behind its back. It is knowingly deluding the workers, to tell them that they can first improve their condition to any degree through reforms, and abolish capitalism afterwards.

Whatever small temporary improvements may be possible under capitalism, can only be secured through the economic struggle, led by the correctly organized industrial organization, and hence through political action. Political action is simply a purely strategical operation on the general battlefield of the class struggle, destined to throw the enemy from its political fortresses, and thereby clear the way for the onmarch of the industrially organized army of the working class.

That the stand taken by the S. L. P. in regard to the so-called "immediate demands" is the only correct one can be seen by everyone whose political eyes are in good condition and who desires to see. There has never been any so-called labor law passed in a capitalist country, with or without the influence exerted by the respective Socialist parties, but what has turned out as stone instead of bread. And in a larger sense is this true in this country of "unlimited opportunities and impossibilities," thanks to the highly developed state of capitalism compared with other countries, where the middle class is absolutely impotent and bereft of influence.

Just at present our good city of Cleveland furnishes classical evidence of "reform swindle." In this specific case it is the initiative and referendum, the Schmidt law passed by the last legislature, makes the granting of charters to street railways dependent on a referendum, provided 15 per cent. of the voters, through a petition, demand the same. In our reports concerning the tramway strike we said that the strikers allowed themselves to be used by the "Concon" interests, and circulate such petitions. The petition received about 8,000 signatures, more than the required number. The intention is to abrogate the agreement between the "Concon" and the "Municipal Traction Company," which was hailed as a great victory of Tom L. Johnson, and return to the old condition of affairs existing up to last election. That means if the referendum rejects that agreement, the old company will recover its former lines, and the three cents fare company will also come into possession of its former property.

In the face of this petition, what does T. L. Johnson do? He gives a foretaste of what would happen if the working class should ever dare to take the initiative to demand the passing of genuine labor laws; a taste of systematic intimidation. He, the designated "man of the people," the great "reformer," the stalwart-spokesman, especially for initiative and referendum, seeks to prevent the same because it does not fit into his political plans. He caused a letter to be sent to every signer of the petition, in which all kinds of trick questions were asked. The result was, that so far over 1000 signers have recalled their names. And here it is a matter in which the working class as such had no interest; the matter was only a quarrel concerning two groups of capitalists who did not feel very friendly toward each other.

But what if the workers should take the initiative in behalf of their own class interests? The first time it probably might go, the necessary number of signatures might be secured. But intimidation, threats of discharge, blacklisting and discrimination would at once be put into action, and at the second "initiative" scarcely a few bakers' dozens of signatures could be secured. Tom L. Johnson, the "workingmen's friend," has given the capitalists a slight hint how this is to be done! The petition-lists after having been presented to the board of elections, become public documents, and every citizen, of course, every capitalist, has the right to inspect these lists. Without doubt these gentlemen would make extensive use of this right, provided they had not found out before which of their wage-slaves had the audacity to certify by their signature to sinning against the sanctified rights of capital. Punishment would follow past haste the discovery of the sinner. Even now the comrades of the S. L. P., when they collect signatures for the party ticket, find wage-slaves, who, although sympathizing with the party and desiring to see its candidates on the ballot, refuse their signatures out of fear that the "boss" might find out, and discharge them.

Initiative and referendum? Good! Protection of the workers? Good! A sorrowless age for the producers of wealth? Surely! But first Socialism! Only then will the working class get what it is entitled to. All political agitation for "reforms" and "immediate demands" is not only waste of energy and time, but inexcusable misleading of the working class.

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UNITY

An Address by DANIEL DE LEON

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Due to the amendment of postal regulations between the United States and Canada daily newspapers may again be mailed as second class matter. Subscription rates to Canada, on The Daily People, will henceforth be the same as for the United States: One year \$3.50, six months \$2.00, three months \$1.00. Our Canadian friends should now go to work and boost up the circulation of The Daily People.

Daily People P. O. Box 1576 New York

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Adolph Orange, National Treasurer.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES
In 1888 2,088
In 1892 2,117
In 1896 28,564
In 1900 74,151
In 1904 84,172

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their papers and renew promptly in order
not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper
regularly in two weeks from the date when
their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1938.

Men at some time are masters of their
fate;

The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our
stars,
But in ourselves, that we are under-
lings.

—SHAKESPEARE.

DROWNING RAFTS.

Surely twelve years, less than a third
of a generation, have passed over the
heads of our people since the day after
the elections of 1896, when the New
York "Sun" published as its leading edi-
torial the "Te Deum" poem of Whittier,
written thirty years before in thank-
giving over the Nation's narrow escape
from secession and slavery.

Of course, there was hypocrisy in the
devout fervor implied by the conduct of
the "Sun." Of course, the defeat of
Bryan was not quite in the nature of
the defeat of Southern Bourbonism. Nev-
ertheless, there was sincerity in the
"Sun's" gladness. Mistaken though Bryan's
economics of 1896 were, there was in
the Bryan movement the distinct
whistle of the approaching tornado to
be heard. The ears of the "Sun" tingled
at the sound. The sound boded ill to
the usurping class of capitalism. Male-
factors ever are in fear. The day of
doom was apprehended. When the re-
turns announced the election of Mc-
Kinley, the heart of the "Sun" leaped
for joy. The "Sun" construed McKin-
ley's victory as the defeat, not of the
errors of Bryanism, but of that spirit
of just indignation and of consequent
revolt that uttered itself in million votes
through Bryan. The "Sun" imagined its
class saved for all time. It sang Whit-
tier's song—and sat back, imagining the
rest of the row easy hoeing.

Barely twelve years have gone by
since then, and the "Sun" is again in
the same old stew. It started earlier
this time. And well it may.

The waters are rising. Things are
coming to a head. Civic Federation man-
oeuvres could not keep the hosts of La-
bor in the wilderness. Capitalist out-
rages increased and multiplied, as in-
crease and multiply they could not
choose but do. The demand for curbing
the Courts in the exercise of their "God-
ordained" right to fire "Gatling guns on
paper," euphemistically named injunctions,
is pushed before the Republican Con-
vention. It mattered not that the con-
vention, even if it granted anything in
this direction, would grant only husks. The
fact that the move was made is in itself
alarming enough. It is so alarming that
the "Evening Post," notwithstanding it
declares confidently and justly, that an
anti-injunction plank would be "nothing
else than a pure sop," is foaming at the
mouth and feeling several sorts of chills
cavorting up and down its spine.

The feeling of uneasiness in the camp
of the capitalist class is well reflected in
their press. Not for ever will Labor
apply to capitalist parties for redress.
Every year brings its enlightenment. Ev-
ery year the waters rise higher. The
capitalist rats don't like that. They are
not expected to like it.

The demands urged before the Repub-
lican convention, weak as they are, still
endeavoring, as they do, to conciliate
Capital and Labor, are beginning to take
a turn that "means business." The
"Sun" may have occasion to sing Whit-
tier's "Te Deum" this November also.
But its voice will sound cracked. So
soon as further experience will render
the masses of the workers clear upon
where the shoe pinches, there will be no
more requests to capitalist conventions,
neither will there be any Te Deums to be
sung by the "Sun."

The waters are rising. The rats are
drowning.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

If ever there was a proof of the prin-
ciple that consistent lying is an im-
possibility that proof is furnished by
James M. Beck, the Federal Assistant
Attorney-General from 1900 to 1903, in
his attempt to bolster up the iniquitous
practice of "Government by injunction."

Up in arms against the demand that
comes up from the camp of the working
class to curb the power of the Courts
in issuing injunctions, Mr. Beck argues
that the complaint is irrational because
—mark well—"if the workingmen did
not commit the wrongful act, the injunc-
tion could do them no possible harm."

Why, then should they object?
By the same token Mr. Beck is irra-
tional when he objects to having the
Federal statutes so amended as to pro-
vide rigid instructions to prevent the
Courts from issuing unjust injunctions.
A statute to that effect is itself in the
nature of a writ of injunction to restrain
the Courts from doing a wrongful act.

Now, then, "if the Courts are not com-
mitting the wrongful acts, the injunction
could do them no possible harm." Why,
then, Mr. Beck's howl?

Mr. Beck's reasoning implies an in-
sinnuation that the objection of the work-
ing class to injunctions proceeds from
their desire to be left with a free hand
to do mischief.

By the same token the objection of
Mr. Beck to have the Courts enjoined
from doing wrong proceeds from the de-
sire on the part of the capitalist class
to have the Courts left with a free hand
to do mischief.

Obviously, if it is proper that the
Courts retain the power to enjoin the
workers from committing wrongful acts,
there can be no impropriety in restrain-
ing the Courts themselves from commit-
ting acts that are wrong.

Mr. Beck is a trained lawyer of much
mental acumen. If even he slips so
badly in the attempt to bolster up a
wrong; if even he gets tangled up in the
meshes of his own false reasoning; if
even he convicts his criminal clients by
the mendacity of his argument—no slight
degree. Only Truth is consistent, because
only Truth fits all the facts. The Lie
ever is with its foot in its own mouth.
It is the law of its existence. Such is
the plight of the reasoning that seeks to
sustain "Government by injunction."

FLICKERING THE MEDICINE-RAGS.

There used to be, and still is, a system
of medicine in vogue among certain sa-
vage tribes which consists in flickering
many bright and various-colored rags
about the head of the patient. Some-
times the latter gets well; more often
he doesn't. In the former case, the rag-
flickering is thought to have worked; in
the latter, they weren't flickered hard
enough.

Ever since last October 22, when the
Knickerbocker Trust Co. went to smash
and precipitated upon the land the panic
which had long been lowering on the
horizon, the medicine-men of the profits
system have been flickering their medi-
cine rags about the head of the patient.
In the measure that the rings of the
disturbance spread out from the center
in New York, engulfing one concern, one
funds-juggling capitalist, one discharged
workingman after another all over the
country, the rag-flickering became all the
more desperate. From desperation it de-
generated into puerility, until now the
sick industrial system is being coaxed
back to strength by fluttering and con-
tortions that would make a horse laugh.

For a taste, the clerk of Queens Coun-
ty, Brooklyn, is "a firm believer that the
hard times are over." Why? Because
he has "recorded 103 chattel mortgages
on pianos bought on instalments." Mort-
gages as a rule indicate prosperity about
as much as a hearse at the door indi-
cates health for the man it has come
for; and the workingman, on his average
wage of \$436 yearly, is not given to
buying pianos, mortgaged or unmort-
gaged. But the rag must be flickered.

Again, the diamond dealers are "quite
certain there will be a resumption of
the good era after the presidential elec-
tion." Their reason? Have not the dia-
mond imports for May exceeded by
\$100,000 those of any month for five
months previous? It matters not that
the only diamonds the worker can invest
in are the black diamonds that go into
the hearth; the rag must be flickered.

However, the patient seems to be emit-
ting groans which speak but poorly for
the efficacy of the medicine-rag treat-
ment. One is to the effect that 25,000
cotton operatives had their wages cut
18 per cent. a week or so ago. Another
sounds something like "five big cargo
ships taken off the White Star Line for
lack of freight," together with the con-
sequent turning off of hundreds of long-
shore workers and clerical employees in
the freight department. A third groan
comes through the throat of James J.
Hill, who declares there will be no car
shortage this year, as there will be no
bumper crops to fill the cars now idle. A
fourth groan, from the vicinity of Pitts-
burg, seems to say that the coal and coke
production has been curtailed over one-
fifth. Other and lesser groans are lost
in the intensity of these great ones, but

the groan chorus continues, sans inter-
mission.

All of which shows that the patient,
private ownership of the means of pro-
duction, is on his death-bed of an attack
which will finish him. He is doomed to
expire amid an ever-swelling moan of
agony, accentuated, not drowned, by the
dizzy flickerings of gaudy and specious
rags by the charlatan medicine-men who
are striving to hold him together "just
a little while longer."

DUPERS DUPING DUPERS.

A plank proposed for the Republican
national platform by Wade Ellis, At-
torney-General of Ohio, and spoken of
as the anti-injunction plank, declares
in favor of "an amendment of the
statutes of procedure in the Federal
Courts" that shall "prevent the sum-
mary issue" of writs of injunction "with-
out proper consideration." The plank
is reported from Chicago as "meeting
the wishes of Mr. Gompers."

The two clauses of the proposed plank
are at fistuffs with each other.

The first clause proposes to amend
the statute. If the statute needs amend-
ment, then it follows that the conduct
of the Courts that is complained of is
not now, before the amendment, illegal,
but is and has been perfectly legal.

The second clause—to prevent the
Court from issuing writs of injunction
"without proper consideration"—is an
admission that the Courts have done
this very thing. That thing is a viola-
tion of their oath of office. And that
is illegal now, without the need of
amending the statute.

If the first clause is sound, then the
second one is a gratuitous libel upon
the Courts; if the second clause is just,
then the first is—?

The fact is that Gompers and Ellis—
each representing a set of grafters upon
the working class—are like two card
sharpers sitting at a gaming table, each
a dupe, and each duped by the other.

Mr. Gompers—the labor lieutenant,
who, like a "hand-down" in a family
of many children, has been handed down
successfully as Vice-President of Hanna,
then of Belmont, and now of Seth Low
on the Civic Federation—is a dupe of
no mean qualities. Without his skill as a
dupe, craft Unionism would long ago
have ceased to be what the "Wall Street
Journal" justly called it, the bulwark of
Capitalist society in America. Having
to dupe below him, Gompers is com-
pelled to dupe above him. His market
value would vanish if he did not seem
to have something to sell; to-day he has,
to wit, the pure and simple Unionists
who still believe in him. They are en-
raged at the arbitrary injunctions issued
against them. He must give them some-
thing; he must frighten those above
him into some concession. Hence the
clause that injunctions have been issued
"without proper consideration."

Attorney-General Ellis, on the oppo-
site side of the table, the representative
of the ruling class that needs the aid
of summary injunctions (with the bay-
onet gleaming between the lines) in its
struggles against the working class, is
likewise an expert at the game of dup-
ing. Whatever the ruling class does it
must be careful, and, as a rule it is, not
to show its claws too clearly to Labor.
It must keep up the false pretence of a
"square deal," "even-handed justice,"
etc. The moment the ruling class quits
this policy the jig would be up. Hence
the concessions that injunctions have
been issued "without proper considera-
tion," and, immediately preceding that,
the clause which takes in advance the
sting from the admission and promises
"amendments" to the statutes.

No amendment can stand where judges
violate their normal duties by issuing
injunctions without proper considera-
tion. Ellis duped Gompers by trans-
ferring the subject from impeachment
proceedings to amendment proceedings.
Gompers duped Ellis by winking from
him an admission that the Courts had
been derelict.

Each dupe duped the other and
rubbed his hands. But the day is ap-
proaching when the process of dupers
duping dupers will stand neither set.

TIPPED BY MALTHUS.

Malthus is a land-mark. Not that his
science is worth a pinch of snuff, but
that his tactics denote whence modern
capitalist tactics have drifted in their
evolution towards present perfection—as
exemplified every day in some way or
other—and as they are being exemplified
to-day in the heated denials that are
proceeding from several "authoritative
sources" of there being any starving
school children.

When Malthus stepped upon the scene
the capitalist class had the daring of
inexperienced youth. It had not yet
grown sly. There was poverty, there
was suffering, there was death among
the workers as a consequence of their
unrequited toil. The capitalist class did
not care to deny the fact. It had not
yet grown "wise," "diplomatic," and,
above all, hypocritical. Malthus was the
man of the occasion. Forward he stepped,
and, brutally admitting the starv-
ing suffering of the toiling masses, he set up
the brutal principle that such conditions

were inevitable. "To him," said he, "for
whom there is no cover laid at the
banquet table of Nature, Nature says,
'Begone!'" As a scientific proposition
the utterance was just so much twaddle;
as an ethical proposition the utterance
was that of a cannibal. It had, however,
the merit of being frank. The capitalist
class said to the workers: "You suffer?
We know it, and care not."

Thus things started. Then came a
change of tactics. Experience had made
the capitalist class shrewder, though no
better. The Malthus stage was a clumsy
one. The next stage was adroit. It
consisted in lying. Thenceforth the
spokesmen of capitalism simply, coolly,
calmly, brazenly denied there was any
suffering among the workers. They even
had statistics gotten up to order which
proved, "black upon white," that the con-
dition of the workers was improving; at
times it was claimed that the condition
of the workers approached that of Para-
dise. The "full dinner pail" campaign
of 1900 was a sample.

The tip has been taken by the "au-
thorities" on the condition of the school
children. At first the shocking instances
of starvation at school came out. Yellow
and other Dem-Rep papers gave the facts
publicly. Then there came a sudden
change. Or, perhaps, it was gradual;
until now the denials of starvation are
flatfooted. The next step will be glow-
ing articles describing the "plump faces"
of the school children, and the Delmonico
menus upon which they feast for break-
fast, dinner and supper.

Tipped by the experience made by
Malthus, whose false science was speedily
ripped to shreds, the school "authori-
ties" have hastened to take the "ad-
vanced" position of looking pious and
denying the fact that school children
in this city are actually starving.

POVERTY FACTS.

Prosperity Lies Contradicted.

The condition of New York's East Side
poor is growing worse daily. The distress
is widespread and is entirely beyond
the control of the charity organiza-
tions.

Frank Warne, head of the committee
of residents of the University settle-
ment that is conducting an investiga-
tion into conditions, said recently:

"In a few days we will set before the
public facts which will astound it.
There are hundreds of children starv-
ing on the East Side."

"The men and women who opened
that kitchen saw children eating ba-
nana skins, coconut shells and drag
food from garbage cans."

Reports of the want and suffering
among the people are being received
by the committee from every quarter.
Warne told of fourteen people living
in four rooms, who spent only \$2.40
for food in two weeks. Dr. Bern-
heimer, assistant head worker of the
University settlement, found a family
of six who had only \$1.20 to feed them-
selves and live on for seven days.

"These are cases which never reach
the charitable organizations, because
no appeal is made," said Warne.

Warne stated that the only object of
the investigation was to set the facts
before the public.

Dr. David Blaustein, superintendent
of the Educational alliance, said that
in one grocery store he had been shown
the account of one family of six.

"They bought a few cents' worth of
food every day," said the doctor, "and
at the end of the week they were un-
able to pay the charge, which was only
\$1.50."

"Everywhere it is the same story.
The charitable societies cannot meet
the situation. It is beyond them. This
is not made to criticize, but they are
so occupied with their regular cases
that they have neither time nor re-
sources to give relief to new cases."

Supt. Frank, of Beth-Israel Hospital,
said that never before had the situation
been so bad.

"Conditions are worse by 25 per cent.
than they were last year," said he.
"Even here, in the hospital, we have
been forced to make one man do the
work of two not to entirely abandon
the work. There does not seem to be
any change of an improvement."

"Conditions are simply frightful,"
was the statement of Mrs. Helmenan,
of the Downtown Sisterhood. "We are
managing to meet all demands, but it
has been a hard task."

Sixteen hundred meals are served
daily at the kitchen of the Hebrew
Immigrant Aid Society, on East Broad-
way. Although seven cents is all that
is asked for the meal there, hundreds
are so poor that they are forced to ap-
ply to the Hebrew Sheltering House,
nearby, where meals are given free.

TROOPS KILL FOUR YAGUI INDIANS

Mexico City, June 20.—The Yaqui war
has begun in earnest, and troops are pur-
suing the Indians as before the recent
futile peace arrangements were arranged.
In a battle which took place at the
town of Buena Vista, near Canton del
Nordeste, in the State of Chihuahua,
four Indians were killed on May 19, and
several wounded. The troops were aided
in their fight by the townspeople of Bu-
ena Vista.

WHAT'S THE OUTLOOK?

This office is in receipt of a letter
from a Socialist party sympathizer with
the Socialist Labor Party, asking a
variety of questions, which themselves
imply as many more, and all of which
center in his final question:—"What's
the outlook?"

For the benefit of The People's read-
ers the question will be taken up, not
separately, but collectively, in the only
way in which the problem they present
can be handled—by going back to the
first principles, and reasoning upward
from them.

Economic organizations fall under two
categories—the POLITICAL and the
NON-POLITICAL.

A NON-POLITICAL economic or-
ganization does not contemplate the
overthrow of the present social régime;
it contemplates the maintenance of the
present régime; it contemplates only im-
proved conditions under which the sell-
ers can obtain higher prices for the
special merchandise they deal in, and
compel lower prices for the merchandise
they must buy. Associations of Free
Traders to lower prices; associations of
Protectionists to raise prices; Manu-
facturers' Associations to lower the
price of the specific merchandise labor
power; Gompers associations, called
Craft Unions, to raise the price of the
specific merchandise labor power—all of
these are alike non-political economic
organizations. It matters not that Manu-
facturers' Associations and Gompers as-
sociations come before political party
conventions with planks to be inserted or
kept out. That does not change their
non-political character. At bottom Gom-
pers and Van Cleave are at one—"labor
power is a merchandise, and of right
must remain so." This simple, yet pre-
gnant fact stamps their respective or-
ganizations "non-political." Whether or not
they avail themselves of "political ac-
tion," the one to beat down the price
of labor power, the other to raise it,
does not alter matters. So long as
Gompers holds Capital and Labor to be
Brothers, he can consistently hold to his
motto: "No Politics in the Union," how-
ever frequently he dance attendance up-
on—mark!—upon CAPITALIST polit-
ical party conventions. Such attend-
ance is in keeping with his organization
which does not aim at the overthrow,
but at the upholding of the capitalist
social régime.

A POLITICAL economic organiza-
tion does contemplate the overthrow of
the present social régime. The simple,
but pregnant fact of its ultimate aim
stamps such an organization "political."
It is this fact that misleads some honest,
though reckless, Anarchists to say and
believe that the use of dynamite also is
"political action." The charge may be
made against the poverty of language,
in that it compels the use of the word
"political" in different senses according
to the words that it is coupled with.
However that may be, the Movement is
not bothering with creating a new lan-
guage. Usage renders the word "poli-
tical" perfectly clear in whatever term
it appears. The economic organization
that aims at the overthrow of the capi-
talist system is "political" in that it has
a political aim. Hence the I. W. W. is
a political economic organization.

Arrived so far, another line of thought
must be taken up.

No more than in biology is there in
sociology such a thing as hard and fast
lines of demarcation. In sociology, as
in biology, formations shade into each
other. The fact that the non-political
economic organization of Gompers con-
sists of workingmen gives it a special
stamp. However blind, however in-
iquitous towards other workingmen in
the attempt to keep the jobs to them-
selves; however scabby even towards
one another;—nevertheless, the fact that
the Gompers non-political economic or-
ganization consists of workingmen main-
ly compels it, when facing the capitalist,
to strike a posture that, despite itself,
leans toward the political. The work-
ingman can not breathe, in his relations
towards the capitalist, without he shakes
or threatens to shake the capitalist
régime. This fact has for its conse-
quence that the NON-POLITICAL
economic organization of Labor borders
on the POLITICAL economic organiza-
tion of the I. W. W. The chasm be-
tween the two is not an unbridgeable
one.

What's the outlook?
1. Capitalist development, which plows
the field for Socialist thought, is bound,
in America, first, to counteract the work
of the labor lieutenants of capitalism in
the craft Unions; next, to push and
dissolve these unions into the I. W. W.,
and by S. L. P. propaganda.

2. Capitalist development will be im-
mensely aided in this work by the boring
from without done by the I. W. W., and
by S. L. P. propaganda.

3. That identical capitalist develop-
ment is bound to cleanse the I. W. W.
of all taint of dynamism.

4. Harmful to Industrialism as is the
conduct of Trautman, which so much
distresses our correspondent, it cannot
be fatal. It is true he has "given less
thought to build up the I. W. W. than
to try and break down the S. L. P.," the
strongest propagandist of Industrial

Unionism in the land; it is true he has
"intrigued with discredited scoundrels in
the S. L. P. to encompass his ill-advised
purpose"; it is true he "has debauched
the Bulletin"; it is true his going so far
as to approach the S. L. P. National
Committeeman for Wisconsin, Schnabel,
with the suggestion that he get out of
the S. L. P. was "an act of insanity";
it is true that such conduct "inevitably
encourages 'veiled' and 'unveiled' dy-
namism" and encouraged materially the
"pure and simple politicians of the S.
P. to prevent unity with the S. L. P."
All this is true, and much more that
could be added, and it is true that all
this may "prove fatal to the present
organization of the I. W. W." But our
correspondent errs when he fears it will
prove fatal to Industrial Unionism. If
the I. W. W. should prove too indolent
to straighten itself, of course, the I.
W. W. will collapse—but not Industrial
Unionism. That identical capitalist de-
velopment which is ever plowing the
field for Socialism is bound, with the
fearless and indomitable aid of S. L. P.
propaganda, to bring to life that eco-
nomic organization of the working class,
"without which the political victory will
be indefinitely postponed."

No cause for despondency. The Cap-
italist Class is the faithful handmaid of
the Social Revolution. The future is
ours, who knows how soon!—provided
we learn TO LABOR AND TO WAIT.

FROM THE WATCH TOWER.

Clean Notes Rung Out by the Sydney,
Australia, "People."

A moral impossibility: Recognition or
advocacy of the interests of Labor by
the capitalist press. As well expect the
wolf to advocate the cause of the lamb.

The workers should own, control, dis-
seminate and read their own papers, and
see to it that the Labor press is wholly
Labor and not a mixture of the "Brother-
hood of Capital and Labor" kind as it is
in most cases at present; it should ei-
ther be wholly anti-Capital or pro-Labor,
or vice versa. There is nothing in com-
mon, but everything that is hostile be-
tween the capitalist class and the work-
ing class; the universe is not big enough
to contain both and remain clean.

The capitalists and their hangers on
are parasites infesting the body of social
labor, and the one thing needful is the
removal and regeneration of these para-
sites, which will be effected by the I.
W. W.

The capitalists are all class-conscious,
they know that their interests are total-
ly opposed to the interests of the wage
workers; therefore, however they may
quarrel in the commercial arena they in-
variably act solidly and in a compact
body whenever one of their number
comes to an open rupture with the wage
earners, and therefore, in nine cases out
of them the capitalists are victorious.

Only a very small proportion of the
wage earners are class conscious, they
turn a willing ear to the false teachings
of those who all have good material rea-
sons for proclaiming that the interests
of the wage earners are identical with
those of the class that robs them and
keeps them in poverty and misery.
Therefore when a rupture occurs be-
tween sections of the owners and work-
ers, the sublime spectacle is seen of the
capitalist to a man—press, parsons, and
all—standing solidly behind the threat-
ened section of their class—assisted by
"free" wage slaves, the "organized scab-
bery" of other unions, and the "media-
tion" of capitalist lieutenants—the "la-
bor leaders."

Is it any wonder that under these cir-
cumstances the wage earners are almost
invariably defeated or worse, i. e., de-
ceived by being allowed to win a barren
victory.

Frankenstein constructed a monster
out of the blood, marrow, tissue, brains
and inwards of slaughtered animals which
he carried from the shambles; and this
horror of his own creation made his life
a perpetual torture, murdered his nearest
and dearest, and haunted his waking and
sleeping hours with unutterable terrors.

It is even so with Privilegedom: it,
too, has created its monster out of hu-
man slaughter, disease, poverty, slavery
and misery; and its own creation—Hu-
man Discontent—is now threatening its
existence. The bombs of the anarchists,
and the far greater pumber of bombs
thrown by respectable people who would
repudiate the name, are filling the public
press with assassinations and attempted
assassinations galore; while strikes, boy-
cotts, insurrections, etc., etc. are daily,
hourly becoming more and more the chief
characteristic of social life. And yet
there are still fools and rogues who as-
sure a suffering world that there is no
such thing as a Class Struggle.



UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN (shaking
his head dolefully and sighing to
match)—"Tis sad, 'tis sad!"

UNCLE SAM—Has the pest broken
out among your friends and carried
them all off?

B. J.—That would be sad enough;
but what I sigh over is, meseems, sad-
der still. (More sighs).

U. S.—Tell me all about it, old boy;
I may be able to give you consolation.

B. J. (looking enraged).—YOU?
Consolation from YOU? Why, you
are the worst of the lot.

U. S.—Come! Come!

B. J.—I'll show you. I've just seen
The People. In it are these words:
"Workmen of all countries, unite!"

U. S.—Isn't that all right?

B. J.—I should say it WAS all right,
but not in a Socialist Labor Party pa-
per.

U. S.—Hey!!

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

LOST WITHOUT IT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am lost without my Daily People. Being "prosperous" I had no money to renew. Enclosed find \$1 for three months.

R. G.

Orilla, Wash., June 8.

THE "PEOPLE" IS ALL RIGHT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Your paper is all right on the capitalist. It treats him right. The Socialist Labor Party is the party of the laboring people. The people will never be free until they get more power and strength. Everything is sold for the highest price, but labor is sold for the lowest price. The laboring class is already in H—I, because they labor all the time and have nothing to show for it. There is only punishment, and not prosperity.

Eddie Daniel.

Gaines Landing, Ark., June 9.

LOS ANGELES GIVES PICNIC FOR BENEFIT OF PARTY PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Who says the Socialists are not a happy joyous people?

Well I guess yes!

Section Los Angeles, S. L. P., is going to spend its national holiday, the glorious Fourth of July, in the romantic sylvan recesses of the Assoyo Seco. Innocent and mirthful pleasure will be the order of the day. All people who are sure they can fraternize with a section of the advance guard of the co-operative commonwealth are invited to spend the day with us.

Section Los Angeles can with safety guarantee a pleasant time to all.

Refreshments such as are usually at a woodland picnic will be for sale to supply the inner man, the gentler sex, and the whole.

The entire proceeds of this festive occasion will go to the support of the Daily and Weekly People—ever the champion of the working class.

Those attending will take the Garvanza cars, red or yellow, get off at 50th avenue, and go direct east into the Assoyo. It is but a short distance to reach the grounds selected.

Turn out, ye Socialists of all nations, and have a good time!

Committee of Arrangements.
Los Angeles, June 11.

PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W. CORRECT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Being in the Socialist battlefield since 1876, and passing review of the different stages of the movement, especially the split of the Party in 1899 on account of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, and then the founding of the Industrial Workers of the World, and last but not least, the workings going on in that body, I feel my mind relieved, as the different state conventions of the S. L. P. held so far adopted resolutions in favor of the Industrial Workers of the World as the only economic organization a true Socialist should help to promote.

Now, comrades, the principle laid down in the Preamble of the I. W. W. is correct, to my mind, and the duty of every class-conscious I. W. W. and S. L. P. man is to guard the Preamble vigilantly against any mischief fakirs may try to do, and all will be well. Hoping the national convention will adopt resolutions for safety of the I. W. W.

Henry Piper.

Elyria, June 13.

CHICAGO COMRADES ACTIVE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Our state and county tickets are completed, and just as soon as our organizer gets the petition lists printed we will be ready to push the work of getting the necessary number of signatures to get on the ballot.

We are getting in new members right along, and the future looks bright for Section Cook County. Our list of speakers who are conducting the outdoor meetings are comrades Carm. Engenfelder, Young, Kern, Prosterman, Miller, French, Holmes, Larson, Barnard, Bohinsky and myself. All the meetings held so far have been well attended, and the sales of books and papers have been very good.

We fully realize the grand opportunity that is before us in carrying the

principles of the Socialist Labor Party to the working class, and we are taking advantage of same, with the hopes of still better success. Our motto here in Chicago is WORK. That is what counts. Let it be the motto of the entire membership and all will be well.

C. P.

Chicago, June 15.

LIFE IN CONSTRUCTION CAMPS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For several weeks I have worked for the Union Construction Company. I have worked in several camps, and high in the mountains, as car carpenter. A short time ago I was laid off and told that they had too many men now. This of course was an easy way of letting one down without discharging him outright. The fact is that the company put on new men as carpenters every day. The action of the company will appear plain, however, when it is known that I have distributed a number of Socialist papers in different camps at times, besides a bundle of I. W. W. leaflets printed in Spanish, among Mexican workmen. These workmen are poorly paid, and often work two weeks before they get any money ahead. Many are in debt before they reach their camp, often walking 75 miles.

Men are signed on at Middle camp, and after they get to Camp Relief many have their wages cut 50 and 40 per cent. Such is life in the big construction camps of the West. The Ohio Construction Company is only a sample.

Labor is held up as follows: Board, 75 cents per day, rain or shine; company hospital, 75 cents per month for each calendar month; hospital tax to county, \$1; road tax, \$2; state poll tax, \$2; four days' board going into camp, \$3, and board out will cost more, as the Ohio Construction Company does not pay your board all the way out.

A common laborer can get from \$1.75 to \$2 per day. Figure this out and it can be seen how long it takes one to get even.

Then the paymaster generally gets one's account mixed and you are short all the way from one to five dollars. You can't afford to wait, so you rather lose a little.

The road of labor is hard, especially so for the drifting class, who carry their bed with them here in this part of the country. That is the custom.

E. Archibald.

Confidence, Cal., June 5.

AN ONLOOKER'S OPINION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Although I am neither an S. L. P. man nor an S. P. man I note with gratification the grand ticket presented by the S. L. P. of Ohio for state officers, and the excellent tone of the resolutions adopted by their convention, but more especially upon the subject of unity, which is most commendable.

To most people it is incomprehensible why the Socialists of the United States persist in dividing up in factions, where, through union, there is a great country to win, and nothing but chains to lose. I once thought perhaps there would be some advantage in a plurality of Socialist parties, and it seems there are others who have this idea, for I see there is movement to organize a Christian Socialist party. Well, I see no more objections to a Jewish Socialist party than to a Christian or Jewish Socialist, but wish them to found their organizations on the teachings of Karl Marx.

I foresaw, twenty-five years ago that in time, Socialism would become popular, and that popularity would be its greatest danger. I have lived to see it popular. I can hardly take up a paper without seeing something about Socialism, and I expect at no distant date to see a Democratic and a Republican Socialist party. I already have read the statement that Roosevelt on the one hand, and Bryan on the other, great leaders of the two old parties, are Socialists. I suppose they just hold to the old titles to distinguish them, and not get too much unified.

Again, I hear a great deal about the radical and the conservative Socialists. Sometimes I feel that I am being mixed and don't know where I am at.

Then there is a somewhat large contingent of Socialists affiliated with neither faction who look with contempt upon the parties for the persistence in division whereby no permanent achievement can possibly be attained.

Many remember the time when the Socialists of France were split up in warring factions, thus frittering away their strength, and it will be remembered in what contempt they were

held by the rest of the world. I imagine the Socialists of Europe regard the Socialists of the United States with like contempt for neglecting their opportunities.

For some years the working class have been separating themselves from the old capitalist parties. At first the capitalist class were anxious lest their workers became tainted with Socialism, but now the capitalist class feel quite safe while the Socialists can be kept divided.

H. H. Lane.

New Haven, Conn., June 5

ON THE FIRING LINE AT SAN ANTONIO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Party sections of San Antonio hold forth in the same hall with their several meetings, and on Sunday evenings hold a propaganda meeting open to all comers. Here the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Party mingle together before the meeting is called to order, in friendly chats, and are only distinguished one from the other by the symbols of their parties worn in the lapels of their coats. Wait! A change takes place; the gavel falls; a chairman is elected; the S. L. P. men become alert. A statement is made; the argument starts, and the fur begins to fly, and everyone becomes aware that the fighting S. L. P. has whole hunk of "scrap" left in its make-up, after its many battles. These meetings are real "warm," and especially so for this latitude.

The Socialist party section of San Antonio has as many shades and varieties of "Socialists" as Jacob's coat had colors: the Christian Socialist, with his "Love your neighbor"; the political Socialist, who says, "Get the votes, get the votes"; the "Anarchist" Socialist, who says we will win if we have to shoulder our muskets and away to war; the compromise and half-loaf Socialist, who says we will "socialize" gradually; the "thinking" Socialist, who says the workman is incapable of thinking and is therefore not to be counted in the contest. The writer has invariably rubbed the fur the wrong way on these "middle class" vote-getting "comrades," by "butting in with that infernal industrial union idea and his various other bare-foot vulgar working class views.

The gentleman who believes the salvation of the human race will be brought about by "de tinkers," after "tinking" awhile, arose from his seat and stated that when the Socialist party had secured a majority of the ballots in the country we would walk right in and take possession of the whole show and perform our duty by turning it over to the people and no one dare to molest us. The capitalist could not dare shoot at a people making such a showing, but would quietly hand over their property and possessions to the "Socialists" through palpitation of the heart, or, in other words, the big scare being thrown into them.

Of course, the writer, not being a "tinker," had to "butt in" and "disorganize" this "putty picture." He wanted to know why it was that when the North by a majority vote abolished chattel slavery, and Honest Abe was inaugurated as President, that the minority in the South, instead of handing over their property as the majority had dictated, commenced to get out their shoot-irons, and why the Southern politicians in office placed the Northern army where it could do the least harm, moved the arsenals and ammunition south of the Mason and Dixon line and proceeded to shoot daylight out of their brother capitalists.

If Brother Capital would shoot Brother Capital in protecting his economic interests, what would he do to Brother Labor when commanded to "stand and deliver"? Why, Brother Labor would find that the only thing he had left would be a "blood-stained" banner and a carcass so full of lead that he could be used for sinkers on a fish line. Then what must we do to be saved, Brother Christian Political Socialist? Organize the workers on the economic field, in the shop, the field and the factory. Teach them their economic interests. Teach and train them to hold in their hands the tools of production and lock out Brother Capital in the final struggle. Teach them there is no Moses coming to lead them out, but they must depend upon their own efforts, marshal their own forces and march on to their own emancipation.

The "middle class" dream of drawing the working class up to their "intellectual level" even as the sun draws water up to become clouds, and afterwards blesses the earth with its life-giving drops, will be shattered when the capitalist has stripped them clean and thrown them into the ranks of the "earth born," where they will be compelled to fight shoulder to shoulder with the man of the working class for their mutual emancipation. Until the "middle class" shall have learned their lesson in class-consciousness, they will be a dead weight

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

W. S., TORONTO, CAN.—The A. F. of L. has not organized the working class. It has not because it cannot. It cannot because the law of its existence compels it to keep the workers disrupted. Craft Unionism, unless class-conscious up to the handle, seeks for jobs for its members only. Hence it must keep the mass of the workers outside of the organization. To think of organizing the working class in the A. F. of L. is like supposing that a quart measure could contain a gallon. The quart measure of A. F. of L. craft unionism can not contain the gallon of the Labor Movement.

G. F. A., PEORIA, ILL.—Why, yes! Even Edison exploits inventors. He hires them. Sets them to work and patents their inventions. Inventors fare ill under capitalism—at least the large majority of them.

L. P., WORCESTER, MASS.—The point made by the Modernists in the passage quoted is correct. Autocracy destroys authority. Authority is a thing recognized by every civilized man. Only the scatter-brained imagine they know it all. The well balanced mind recognizes and appreciates superior knowledge when he sees it.

J. W. McA., ALTOONA, PA.—Now to your third question—

"What will be the manner in which improvements will be made under Socialism?" The question is not clear. Making a guess at what is meant, the answer is: The popular desire to render production as plentiful and easy as possible will promote "improvements." Soon as devised and possible of application, they will, of course, be introduced through the administrative power.

Next question next week.

J. B., NEW YORK—Now to your last question—

In five cases out of ten, suicide is an act of insanity—and the insane can not be criminal. They know not what they do.

In the remaining five cases out of ten, four are the acts of cowards. Unwilling to "face the music," they do away with themselves. That is a crime, but capitalist society shares the bigger share of the criminality.

The remaining one case out of ten is an act of heroism. Read Goethe's "Werther" on that.

P. H., CINCINNATI, O.—The "Sword" is not the "Dagger." The "Sword" implies honorable warfare, open and above-board, in organized shape. The "Dagger" implies dishonorable violence, cowardly, individualistic, disorganized action. It implies murder.

D. B., PASADENA, CAL.—You were answered last week.

T. F., NEW YORK—In a way, the points were covered by the editorial, "The Means to Triumph," in Daily People of last May 24. The suspicion is well founded that opposition to the Socialist Labor Party on the part of folks who claim to be I. W. W. proceeds either from the correct Anarchist instinct that the S. L. P. is the most effective foe to the wrong-headed tomfoolery of Anarchy; or it proceeds from an underhanded purpose to promote the pure and simple politicianism of the Socialist party. In the former case it is, though injurious to the I. W. W., honestly, however ig-

norant, as the "somebody told somebody" sort can knock, but it won't be admitted.

On June 6th the Socialist Labor Party held an open-air meeting on Alamo Plaza, where the writer spoke for about one and a half hours to a small but interested audience. The subject was "Industrial Unionism," and such literature as we had on the question was distributed to the crowd, who accepted it eagerly and carried it away with them, as not one piece was found to have been thrown away.

Bill B. Cook.

San Antonio, Tex., June 9.

WANTS DEFINITE INFORMATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In stumping Friday, June 12, I had occasion to touch on that "old hoary whiskered" question of the label and how it is used by the fakirs. What I had to say was challenged, and right now I desire information as to names of concerns who use it and whose employees are not members of Big Six—because members of that "union" gave me their addresses, and I would like to send them data, etc. as soon as possible.

Nothing but definite information is

desired, as the "somebody told somebody" sort can knock, but it won't be admitted.

M. B., PASADENA, CAL. and H. W., NEW YORK—Men with diseased minds are only tickled when the product of their diseased minds is criticized. They care not how hard they are hit; all they want is to be noticed. The best thing is to let them smother in their own gall, unnoticed. Don't bother about them.

J. M. F., DU QUOIN, ILL.—Whether or not an exchange of correspondence, or any article, for that matter, is acceptable for publication, can't be decided until the thing is read. Send it on. Will be returned if not used.

B. H., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—It is not necessary to get affidavits or certifications of the fact that Victor L. Berger moved to have Gompers's salary raised. Demand of the worthy S. P. man who called you a liar for saying Berger did, that he produce a copy of the "Report of the Proceedings of the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor," held in New Orleans in 1902, and published by the A. F. of L. When the said worthy S. P. man produces the report, then turn over to page 110. There you will find "Resolution 131. By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee (Wis.) proposing to raise Gompers's salary to \$4,000 a year."

W. A. S., SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The Sydney "People" containing the statement must have failed to reach this office. Get us a copy.

Next question next week.

J. B., SAN PEDRO, CAL.—The Socialist party is known by that name in all the States, except Minnesota, where it is called "Public Ownership party," and Wisconsin, where it is known as "Social Democratic party."

H. S., CINCINNATI, O.—1st. Articles sent to this office are published according as this office, in its judgment, considers them worth publishing, or not. Aggrieved contributors can appeal to the National Executive Committee.

2nd. Your article which you say did not appear in The People, on account of which you seem angry, did appear in the Daily People of April 20, 1908.

R. W., SACRAMENTO, CAL.—We are not at all certain that there is any "sudden irruption of small investors into the bond market." Reports to that effect have a fishy smell. It is more than likely the reports are bogus. The market is being factitiously kept up.

J. H. N., MT. VERNON, WASH.; F. C. R., ASHVILLE, N. C.; H. A. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; J. B., BROOKLYN; G. H. H., SACRAMENTO, CAL.; E. B. F., FARIBAULT, MINN.; R. W. SACRAMENTO, CAL.; N. M. H., JERSEY CITY, N. J.; H. W., NEW YORK; W. L. K., ST. CHARLES, MO.; F. R. EUREKA, CAL.; G. E. S., ST. PAUL, MINN.; E. B., COLUMBUS, O.; A. S. D., EL PASO, TEX.; G. L. S., FORT WORTH, TEX.; D. R., OTTAWA, ILL.; W. R. P., SEATTLE, WASH.; J. D. L., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; A. K., WASHINGTON, D. C.—Matter received.

desired, as the "somebody told somebody" sort can knock, but it won't be admitted.

Fraternally,

Timothy Walsh.

New York, June 15.

NEW HAVEN READERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—All readers of the Daily or Weekly People residing in the 11th, 12th and 14th Wards in New Haven, are cordially invited to call upon me any evening and bring any friends who are in the least awake to working class consciousness. My object is to largely increase the circulation of The People. In our particular Section and to make Socialism a force that must be reckoned with. By co-operation, this can be done.

I want to become acquainted with every freethinker in New Haven; if each will send me his address I will call on him and explain things to our mutual advantage.

H. H. Lane.

292 N. Front St.

New Haven, June 16.

LOUISVILLE ACTIVE

OPENS 1908 CAMPAIGN WITH SPLENDID SUCCESS.

Speakers Point Out That After Employers Stocked Up Warehouses They Turn Workers into the Street to Starve Because Too Much Has Been Produced—Socialist Literature Eagerly Sought.

Louisville, Ky., June 14.—Last night, at 3rd and Market streets, Section Louisville, Socialist Labor Party, opened the campaign for 1908 with a fine meeting. We were to be on the scene at 7:30, but experienced some difficulty in locating our stand in the big Germania building where the janitor had placed it in a big corner wardrobe. But at last we found it and proceeded to the place of the meeting.

When we arrived at 3rd and Market streets three full-fledged meetings were under way. On the n.-w. corner with its drums, tambourines, flags, psalm singers, preachers and beggars were holding forth. On the s.-w. corner the Mormon saints were addressing a small crowd. And farther south, on the s.-e. corner, our old friends the S. P.-ites were appealing to the "workers of the world" to unite, in spite of the fact that their National Committee had turned down a proposition looking to unity of the Socialist in this country.

We had nothing to do but patiently wait for our inning, and it came. At a quarter to nine one faction of the Starvation Army which had followed the Mormon saints, gave up the struggle and retired.

Then Doyle mounted the stand and for 30 minutes gave the audience, which steadily grew larger, a good, straight Socialist talk, dwelling on the cause of the panic, the number of the unemployed, the suffering among the working class; and in the face of all this how the capitalists destroy thousands of tons of food, in the midst of want, hunger, starvation, in order to keep up their price.

Doyle was followed by Arnold, who laid bare the crimes of the capitalist class, pointing out how the big employers of labor, after running their workshops and factories at top speed until they had produced so large a surplus of goods that their warehouses, depots and stores were full to the bursting point, had proceeded to close them up and drive their faithful slaves out into the street to suffer in involuntary idleness because they had produced too much.

Our good S. P. friend Tudor, an attorney at law, who was holding down the soap box for that organization, raised his voice, talked loud and strenuously for his Socialist Party, but his audience slowly melted away and came over to the S. L. P. standard.

We sold 35 copies of the Weekly People containing "Marx on Mallock" and some booklets. We had not provided ourselves with a sufficient quantity of literature. I believe we could have sold 50 copies of "What Means This Strike?" if we had been supplied with them.

James Doyle, Arnold and S. J. Ferguson were in charge of the meeting, and were pleased with results. We are sending to the Labor News Company for a good supply of literature, and we're determined to do our duty in this campaign.

It's true the agitation against political action indulged in by a number of misguided reactionists has done some temporary harm, but we here who believe in the necessity of political action as well as economic will not permit the pulling down of the S. L. P. flag as long as there remains an arm strong enough to hold it aloft.

We shall strive to acquaint every honest enquirer among the workers with the true teachings of Socialism as distinguished from the various false doctrines that are taught in its name.

We shall not fail to make plain to all whom we may be able to reach the anti-Socialist attitude of the Socialist Party on immigration, and its attitude of assumed neutrality as between two economic organizations of labor, one pro-capitalist and anti-Socialist and the other pro-Socialist and anti-capitalist, while at the same time it claims to be a Socialist organization. We shall endeavor to make plain the fact that there is but one bona-fide, revolutionary Socialist party in this country.

We shall endeavor to make clear the fact that the people or class in control of the economic power will also control the political end. In this we have an excellent illustration in the fact that the pro-capitalist A. F. of L. economic organization controlled the deliberations and shaped the policies of the Socialist Party in its Chicago convention.

In a word, we shall do our best. I just want to add in conclusion that last Friday at noon I paid a visit to our same old National Casket Company, where I have frequently been doing agitation, and secured 5 annual subscriptions for the

IN ALASKA

GUGGENHEIM MINE INTERESTS GLUTTING LABOR MARKET.

I. W. W. Doing Good Work Turning Back Hundreds of Deceived Workingmen—U. S. Immigration Officials Said to Have Degenerated into Corporation Tools—Side Issues Used There as Here to Keep Workers Divided.

Vancouver, B. C., June 7.—The Alaska season is open. The Guggenheims are shipping thousands of miners to Alaska from every Pacific port. The Industrial Workers of the World here, by agitation and the use of posters supplied by the Western Federation of Miners, are turning hundreds of workmen, destined only to glut the labor market, back from Alaska.

The U. S. Immigration Office is being utilized by the Guggenheim interests here as a labor clearing house. It is alleged that the only role the U. S. Immigration officials perform is such as is prescribed for any alien in crossing a strip of U. S. territory, only the issuance of a necessary passport.

It is held out that these laborers being shipped from here are only to be used in the British possessions of the Yukon gold fields, and that no contract labor could be shipped from a Canadian port to work in the U. S. dominions on account of the U. S. alien contract labor laws. However, every laborer who is hired here by the agents of the Guggenheims has to receive not only a passport, but also other papers. A medical or physical examination by the U. S. officials is a prerequisite to the getting of a contract through the Canadian employment agents of the Guggenheims.

Why require a Canadian to go through all the red tape required of a European landing at Ellis Island, if this Canadian is only to be used as a miner in the British Territory?

I am told that the miners of Alaska appreciate very highly the good work of the I. W. W. in the States in trying to stem the tide of strike breakers being sent to Alaska.

It is a spectacle to view the U. S. Immigration officials in a British city. The mere agents, capitalistic underlings of the Guggenheims, their official dignity has degenerated to the level of mere corporation hirelings who will perform any kind of dirty work to hold their jobs. It is very hard to interview these officials. Only in the role of a laborer seeking employment can you get next to them.

There are many serious questions involved in the labor movement of the Pacific coast. But it is my observation that the attention of the working class is absorbed in dealing with side issues. Add those labor leaders who know how to make side issues go are hailed as great deliverers. "Politics" is a favorite side issue out here.

Wade R. Parks.

ABELSON HITS ROAD AGAIN

Besides Collecting Names on State Petition Lists, Literature Will Be Distributed.

L. Abelson, who is collecting signatures on the petition lists of the Socialist Labor Party, left New York City on June 17 on his second trip to outlying counties to gather in names. He went away with a feeling of happy confidence that the work will be a success. On his first tour he found the people in receptive moods and interested in seeing him accomplish results. In some of the country towns he was often greeted with the remark, "Well, friend, making out all right?" and being answered "Yes" his questioner would say, "That's good."

Before leaving, Abelson said that conditions outside of New York were the same as in the city. In the railroad shops at Norwich, where 600 are usually employed, the men were working four days a week. At Oneonta, in the machine shops giving work to 6,000, there was a short time rule, in force also. Other places are in the same condition.

"The people are expressing great dissatisfaction with things all around," said Abelson. "Many a man I met openly spoke of blowing up things. Conditions are making them desperate."

Besides getting names this time connections will be made with those signers who show an active interest and they will be supplied with leaflets and later with copies of the Weekly People.

Weekly People, and a few minutes after the whistle blew I secured another on the outside.

Revolutionist.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes,
412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

SECTIONS OF THE S. L. P.

Section Organizers who have not sent in their reports as requested in my circular letters of recent dates, are urgently requested to do so immediately, for I must have them in time for the National Convention, which convenes on July 2nd.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Delegates are hereby notified that the date of the Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America has been set for July 2, 1908, to a. m.

The Convention will convene at Arlington Hall, 19-23 Saint Mark's Place, New York City.

State Committees or Sections sending delegates will forward copies of credentials to this office at earliest possible time.

Delegates desiring accommodations arranged previous to arrival will notify this office.

Headquarters, National Executive Committee,
28 City Hall Place, New York City.
Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

A regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of Canada was held at 67 Bathurst Avenue, London, on June 4. Weitzel elected to chair.

The roll call showed all present. The minutes of the last regular and the special meeting adopted and read.

Communications: From Jas. M. Neve, Montreal, stating he had not received letter with stamps enclosed; moved by Pearce, seconded by Courtenay, that duplicate stamps be sent and that postal authorities be notified of loss of said letter. Carried.

From Baker, of Vancouver, enclosing \$2.50 for due stamps; same ordered sent; letter filed.

From Gus. A. Maves, Toronto; moved, seconded and carried that this letter be dealt with under unfinished business.

From M. A. Wood, Brantford, enclosing \$1 for stamps and endorsing election of N. E. C.; filed.

Reports: Morrison reported in re Leaflet Committee; same to come up under unfinished business. Acting National Secretary Courtenay reported carrying out instructions.

Unfinished business: Moved by Bryce, seconded by Rodgers, that report of Leaflet Committee be filed. Carried.

Moved by Courtenay, seconded by Bryce, that National Secretary write G. A. Maves to the effect that we have full confidence in him and his efforts to further the cause of the S. L. P. in Toronto. Carried.

New Business: Moved by Haselgrove, seconded by Bryce, that Courtenay find out what chances we have of getting Pierson to work here. Carried.

Adjourned.

L. Haselgrove, Recording Secretary.

BUFFALO WORKINGMEN!

Comrades and Friends:—Section Erie County, S. L. P., extends to you and your friends an invitation to attend the annual 4th of July excursion around Grand Island, on the double deck barge "Twentieth Century," and steamer Argosy. Dancing on boat. Good music. Refreshments will be served at reasonable prices.

Boat will leave foot of Ferry street at 9:30 a. m. sharp. The Committee guarantees a good time to you all. The tickets will be 35 cents for adults, and 15 cents for children. Stops will be made on the island. The readers of the Daily and Weekly People are especially invited to attend. The money made at this excursion will be used for campaign purposes.

The Committee.

DETROIT INDUSTRIAL WORKERS' PICNIC.

The first grand picnic of the Industrial Workers of the World of Detroit will be held at "The Grunewald," Smith Avenue near Chene street, on SATURDAY, July 4th, 1908. Good music; games and dancing. Take Baker street car going north. Tickets 25 cents.

GEORGE HOGE.

George Hoge, of Local 178, I. W. W., is requested to send his address to John Ferr. R. 2 Box 74, Ferndale, Wash.

OPERATING FUND.

Receipts to this fund the past few days have helped us over some hard places, but we are not over them all by any means. Now, comrades, don't let it go with a contribution. We must have support right along, and it will not take much effort on the part of each of our friends to assure it. All that we ask is one Weekly People subscription a month from each.

J. W. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz.	\$4.00
J. Lidberg, Minneapolis, Minn.	2.00
Meyer Solomon, New York	2.00
N. J. S. E. C.	5.00
Section Louisville, Ky.	1.00
D. Simpson, New York	1.00
Solon Bruck,	1.00
J. Schwenck, Jersey City	.50
A. Jakobson, So. Boston, Mass.	.50
Section San Francisco	7.75
C. A. Johnson, Fruitvale, Cal.	10.00
A. Weinstein, Fruitvale, Cal.	.50
F. W. Anderson, Fruitvale, Cal.	.50
Penna. S. E. C.	\$10.00
G. F. Spittel, St. Paul, Minn.	5.00
O. J. Hughes, Brklyn, N. Y.	1.00
W. L. Koeckmeier, St. Charles, Mo.	1.00
C. W. Murphy, Barten Island, N. Y.	3.00
L. Miller, New York	.50
J. Miller,	.50
F. H. Bruns (Loan Donated)	10.00
Section Cook County, Ill.	10.00
James Schlitt, San Pedro, Cal.	2.50
Gust Lidberg, Minneapolis, Minn.	1.00
E. M., New York City	.15
H. Warnecke, Denver, Colo.	5.00
A. Judelovitz, Denver, Colo.	1.25
H. Schultz, Denver, Colo.	1.00
G. Anderson	1.00
G. Willich,	1.00
A. Ohman,	1.00
A. Wernet,	1.00
C. Demms,	.50
E. Wernet,	.50
D. L., New York	1.00
W. N. F. Perille, Brooklyn	1.00
H. Schmid, Hoboken, N. J.	.50
G. Abelson, New York	.50
F. Martin, Toronto, Can.	.50
Total	\$100.15
Previously acknowledged	2,484.18
Grand Total	\$2,584.33

PENNA. S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania met at 3199 Sarah street, Pittsburgh on June 14 with Thomas as chairman. Present: Gray, Weber, Drugmand, Thomas, Clark and Rupp. Absent: Layton, Male, Markley, Kephart and Harrington.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Communications received from P. Augustine, enclosing dues stamps ordered. From Geo. Dille, application for membership-at-large. From L. Frank, order for due stamps. From Robt. Richardson, enclosing dues from R. McEneaney and giving information about nomination papers. From John Hoesack, on party press matters.

On motion communications received, acted on, and filed.

Motion by Gray and Weber that Geo. Dille be accepted as member-at-large; carried.

Motion by Drugmand and Weber that ten dollars be sent to the Operating Fund of the Weekly People; carried.

Motion by Gray and Rupp that a committee of two be appointed to represent the State Executive Committee at meeting held to select new headquarters; carried. Rupp and Hughes were appointed.

Warrant for \$21 ordered drawn to cover expense of last month.

Motion to adjourn carried.

L. M. Barhydt.

ATTENTION, PATERSON!

Regular meeting of Section Passaic County, Socialist Labor Party, will be held FRIDAY, June 26th, at Helvetia Hall, 54 Van Houten street. Members are urged to attend; business of importance.

Organizer.

A VALUABLE DOCUMENT.

To comrades who keep a file of the documents issued by the Party we would announce that a few spare copies of the S. L. P. Report to the International Socialist Congress, Stuttgart, recently printed and bound, may be had for 25 cents each.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

ACTIVITY KEEPS UP

LET THIS ENCOURAGE TO GREATER ACTIVITY AND NOT INDUCE RE-NEWED SLACKING UP.

For the week ending June 19 we received 117 subscriptions to the Weekly People and 41 mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 158 for the week. Prepaid card orders: Buffalo, N. Y., \$7; Jacksonville, Ill., \$6; Fruitvale, Cal., \$4; Colorado Springs, Colo., \$2.10; New York, \$2; Jersey City, N. J., \$2.

These sending two or more subscriptions were:

J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky.	10
F. Oelcher, W. Peabody, Mass.	9
Geo. Hasseler, Detroit, Mich.	8
R. E. Burns, Hamilton, Ont.	6
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	5
H. E. Long, San Francisco	7
E. Norling, Pasco, Wash.	5
G. Renner, Jacksonville, Ill.	5
W. J. Bryan, White Plains, N. Y.	4
G. M. Sterry, Providence, R. I.	3
G. McCune, Schenectady, N. Y.	2
J. E. Schmidt, Newport News, Va.	2
Press Com., Boston	2
W. J. Gerry, Colo. Springs, Colo.	2
D. Munro, Portsmouth, Va.	2
H. J. Friedman, Chicago	2
F. Kremer, Milwaukee	2
T. Sullivan, New Haven, Conn.	2
F. Martin, Toronto, Ont.	2
J. Lidberg, Minneapolis, Minn.	2
K. Lundstrand, Lynn, Mass.	2

Of the total subs received 84 were sent by 21 persons, which means that hundreds and hundreds of our friends didn't send any. "Join the Active Brigade and extend the propaganda" is the slogan of the hour.

Labor News orders

Canton, O.	\$11.75
Detroit, Mich.	9.00
Birmingham, Ala.	8.60
Louisville, Ky.	7.00
Winona, Minn.	5.00
Wylam, Ala.	4.35
Los Angeles, Cal.	4.00
Fruitvale, Cal.	3.00
Vancouver, B. C.	1.50
Kansas City, Mo.	1.00
Socialist Women, New York	1.00

Comrade Haller, Los Angeles, writes: "Send us 100 of new pamphlets as fast as you get them out. Don't wait for us to order, ship with bill. That is the way it should be done all over. We should not have to wait for orders on 'new stock, and yet we have had sections kick when we sent new productions before they had ordered."

We notice that Section Louisville, contrary to its usual practice, did not have enough literature to meet the demand of a recent open air meeting. They have sent in an order since. Literary agents should look over their stock and see to it that a good supply is kept on hand. The success of meetings should be measured by the sales of literature, and an ample supply should be placed before the audience. Show that you mean business and do not discourage the crowd by offering a meagre handful of literature for sale. Join the Active Brigade and push out the Literature.

THE SIGNIFICANCE AND NECESSITY OF POLITICAL ACTION

SUBMITTED BY SECTION CINCINNATI, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The Socialist Labor Party, while maintaining its position as to the necessity of industrial unionism, also insists on the equal necessity of political action.

There are those who declare that the ballot in the hands of the working class is of no effect. They say that political suffrage under capitalism is capitalistic. They assert that votes cast in a "capitalist ballot box," though cast for Socialism, are only paper wads, and conclude that the economic organization alone must do the work of emancipating the workers.

These are false teachers. Either they are the dupes of narrow views or the agents of the enemy. Either they have no conception of the centuries of struggle behind the ballot, the significance of its use, and the human dignity and the potential power conferred by its possession, or they deliberately ignore these, seeking to delude the workers into surrendering or neglecting or misusing their political suffrage.

Suffrage in itself is not capitalistic; it is a social right. And in the possession of a people it is the one collective power they can enjoy under capitalism. Nor is it the gift of capitalism. A thousand generations have paid for it in thought and toil and sweat and blood. And capitalists to-day would gladly deprive the workers of this hard-won social right so they dared. For the loss of the political ballot by the workers would carry with it the denial of all rights to assembly, to organize, to speak and to print, except in such ways as would please the masters, who, in that case, would certainly forbid all criticism of their system of exploitation.

The possession of the political ballot under capitalism secures to the workers the right to openly criticize capitalist society, to expose its shams and shames and crimes, to arraign it before the bar of public opinion, and to organize for its overthrow.

CLEVELAND SOCIALISTS' PICNIC.

For the Benefit of the German Party Organ.

Section Cleveland, Socialist Labor Party, has arranged for a picnic and outing at Kummer's Garden, corner Denison Avenue and West 72nd street on SUNDAY, June 28th, beginning early in the morning. Good music and singing; refreshments of all kinds. Games and an all around good time. Admission free.

Any street car line will transfer to Denison Avenue. The car brings you direct to the picnic grounds. As all the net proceeds go to the German party organ, which is in urgent need of funds, we hope that every Socialist of Cleveland will turn out and bring his friends and fellow-workers along.

The Committee.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM IN GREAT BRITAIN

A Historic Economic Sketch of Affairs in Great Britain Down to the Present Time, Showing the Development of Industries, and of Capitalist and Labor Economic Organizations.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 CITY HALL PLACE
NEW YORK.

PRIZE AWARD

JOHN HALLS, FRANCE, WINNER OF PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST OF SOCIALIST WOMEN OF GREATER NEW YORK.

The Socialist Women of Greater New York organized October 27, 1906, for the purpose of spreading Socialist knowledge among women, and realizing the necessity and need of a popular pamphlet literature as its foundation, issued the following call on February the 3rd, 1907:

WOMAN.

A Prize Essay, with Contest Open to All, Called for by the Socialist Women of Greater New York.

WOMEN, ordinarily, are easily interested in anything that pertains to social reform. So it is all the more remarkable that, in general, the SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT is treated by WOMEN with such profound disregard. Of men, only the workers are enslaved. But all WOMEN are in bondage. Perhaps, too little has been done by those conducting Socialist propaganda work, to arouse WOMANKIND to a sense of obligation to themselves and to the race. Therefore, having in mind the education and organization of our sisters, we, the Socialist Women of Greater New York, OFFER A PRIZE OF \$100 (ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS) FOR THE BEST ESSAY ON THE GENERAL SUBJECT OF "WOMAN AND THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT."

The conditions governing the contest are as follows:

(1) The essay shall contain not less than 15,000 and not more than 25,000 words.

(2) It shall be submitted in type-written form, not later than December 31, 1907.

(3) It shall contain no partisan reference to any particular political or economic organization, nor shall its contents be designed to benefit any particular organization.

(4) THE ARGUMENT SHALL HAVE FOR A BASIS the usual thesis of the modern scientific Socialist movement. It must briefly and concisely trace the economic and social evolution of woman, with special reference to her place in the industrial history of capitalist society. It must describe her present position and prove that only through the abolition of capitalism and the development of Socialism, can she be emancipated.

(5) Where authorities are referred to, or statistics quoted, EXACT DATA as to sources must be included. The essay, being designed for the widest possible distribution, must stand the most rigid tests as to LOGIC OF ARGUMENT and SCIENTIFIC ACCURACY.

(6) It shall be written in popular language, such as may be comprehended by the average woman.

(7) Contestants will sign their essays with fictitious names and forward same to the secretary, accompanied with a sealed envelope bearing the corresponding fictitious name, and containing a slip of paper, bearing the contestant's own name and address in full.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, the distinguished lecturer and author; Mr.

Frank Bohn, national secretary of the Socialist Labor Party; and Mr. W. J. Ghent, secretary of the Rand School of Social Science, have kindly consented to officiate as the committee to read the manuscript and award the prize.

The urgent need of the work here undertaken need not be emphasized. It is intended that the essay, upon publication in pamphlet form, shall be distributed by the hundred thousands. Funds are needed for this purpose. Cherishing the hope that very marked results may follow this effort, the Socialist Women of Greater New York invite the co-operation of all Socialists.

All Socialists and Labor papers are requested to copy.

Address all communications to the secretary, Anna B. Touroff, 508 St. Mary street, New York City.

The above call was sent to the whole English speaking Socialist press of the world, and was met with a marked direct and indirect response; direct, in the shape of letters of inquiry, cheer, and encouragement from all over, including Great Britain and Australia; indirect, in an intensified woman's movement, all along the line, here in the United States.

On December the 30th, 1907, nine essays were turned over to W. J. Ghent, secretary of the Rand School of Social Science. Two of these came from Great Britain, one from France, six from the United States of America.

On Saturday, June the 13th, 1908, the following communication was received by the secretary of the S. W. of G. N. Y.:

The Rand School of Social Science,
112 East 19th Street.

June 12, 1908.

Dear Mrs. Touroff:

The Committee on award, after examining all the essays submitted in the recent contest, have selected the one signed with the pen-name of J. "Notcher" as the one which most nearly meets the requirements specified in the offer of your committee.

Very truly yours,

The Committee on Award,
W. J. Ghent, Secretary.

Thanking the committee on award for the kind services rendered, we take pleasure in announcing and congratulating John Halls, of 24 Rue Laviennelle, Paris, France, as the winner of the contest.

We wish to make special mention of the papers signed: 1. "Woman"; 2. "X. M."; 3. "Deborah Kemp." Though below the stipulated amount of words, these are excellent, and will be printed in pamphlet form.

In conclusion we express our gratitude and appreciation to all the other contributors, and declare our readiness to return their manuscripts, if so desired.

Anna B. Touroff, Secretary.
New York, June 16.

his fellow-brothers as how best to do that.

So, with hopes for that glorious day to draw near.

Lovingly,
AUNT ANNETTA.

FROM A FRIEND IN DUBLIN.

Right here in New York, you may any day see parading his beautiful form, a certain young officer of our great American army. Everyone who sees him admires him, for he is an excellently well-made man, who gives more of his spare time to good manly outdoor sport than to hoarding up riches.

This young man joined in athletic sports from time to time and became so successful in contests with other men that he decided to train himself for athletic sports, principally running.

Now it happened, dear little comrades, that in his own regiment there were many men who were only private soldiers, but who were also excellent runners.

Now, dear children, his superior officer heard that the young officer was competing against "plain common private soldiers," as he called them, and the old officer said it was a shame for the young man to run with the "rank and file."

And the old officer continued to say: "It is a shame, it is a shame. To think a noble officer would mix and lower himself to play games with private soldiers."

But our young friend was really a noble young fellow, and he thought to himself that the private soldiers were as good (perhaps better) in flesh and blood as himself. So he did not mind what the old officer said, and being such a good athlete the people praised him and said he did well to continue to race against private soldiers. He is one of the best runners in America at present, and he may go to England over the deep seas to try and win races there.

I would like if all my dear little comrades were like this noble young officer, and not allow themselves to be persuaded that they are better than others.

My little comrades need not think that fine clothes make noble men, or gold and silks and diamonds make noble women, for they do not. Nor will a great amount of money make a man or a woman or a boy or girl honorable. It will not. A great many people think because they have money that they also have good characters. It is generally those with untold wealth, dear children, that will stoop to deeds of dishonor that poor honorable men abhor. Although no man can be blamed for being rich or for trying to get rich, he can be censured for trying to enslave them poorer than himself, or for making himself out a god.

Now, dear children, be sure and do not honor those who think themselves your betters, nor those who believe they are spring-chicken when they are winter's goose.

O'DUFFY MACDONNELL.

CLEVELAND STRIKE.

(Continued from page 1.)

taking extra turns from inexperienced car men.

Some twelve or thirteen hundred men are jobless and soon will be benefitless, as pure and simpledom will not continue to pay out its money, not as long as Mahon and Behner are on the job. A man who cannot pay dues to a pure and simple fakir is like the sucker who can no longer take a hand at the card table: he's no longer desired.

When the mists clear away it is to be hoped that not only the street car men but all working men who swore by Johnson as their patron saint will see the light.

(B. R.)

I. W. W. Cigars

Cigars made of the choicest imported and domestic tobacco.

I. W. W. Label.

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207 Hamburg Ave.,

Paterson, N. J.
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